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FIELD MANUAL

INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION

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INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. Purpose

This manual sets forth doctrine pertaining to basic principles of interrogation and establishes procedures and techniques applicable to Army intelligence interrogations of non US personnel, to include counterintelligence interrogations. It also provides general guidance for commanders, staff officers, and other personnel in the proper utilization and exploitation of interrogation elements of Army intelligence units.

1-2. Scope

a. The contents of this manual deal primarily with the principles, techniques, and procedures of intelligence interrogation of non US personnel. This manual also outlines procedures for the handling of the sources of interrogation, the exploitation and processing of documents, and the reporting of intelligence information gained through interrogation.

b. The material presented herein is applicable to general war, limited war, and cold war situations, to include stability operations; nuclear and nonnuclear warfare environments; and employment of, and protection from, chemical, biological, and radiological agents.

c. The principles and techniques of interrogation discussed herein also apply to counterintelligence operations (FM 30-17 and FM 30-17A) and psychological operations (FM 33-1 and FM 33-5).

d. This manual is in accord with the following International Standardization Agreements which are identified by type agreement and number at the beginning of each appropriate chapter in the manual: STANAG 1059 and SEASTAG 1059 (National Distinguishing Letters for Use by Armed Forces); STANAG 2022, and SEASTAG 2022 (Intelligence Reports); STANAG 2033, and

SOLOG 69 (Interrogation of Prisoners of War); STANAG 2097 (Nomenclature for Soviet Bloc Army Weapons and Equipment); STANAG 2208 (Place Name Spelling on Maps and Charts).

e. The principles and techniques of interrogation discussed herein are to be used within the constraints established by humanitarian international law and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

f. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommendations to improve its clarity or accuracy. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. **Comments should be prepared, using DA Form 2028, (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to the Commander, US Army Intelligence Center and School, ATTN: Office of Doctrine Development, Literature and Plans, Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613.**

1-3. Authority, Limitations, and Responsibilities

a. Authority for the conduct of interrogations of personnel detained by military forces rests primarily upon the traditional concept that the Commander may utilize all available resources and lawful means in the accomplishment of his mission and for the protection and security of his unit. However, it must be noted that the treaty commitments and policy of the United States, international agreements, international law, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice require the conduct of military operations to conform with the law of war. In this context, specific prohibitions, limitations, and restrictions have been established by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the handling and treatment of personnel captured or detained by military forces

(FM 27-10). Violations of the customary and treaty law applicable to the conduct of war normally constitute a concurrent violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and will be prosecuted under that code. It is the direct responsibility of the Commander to insure that the law of war is respected in the conduct of warfare by the forces in his command. Should violations occur, the Commander bears the primary responsibility for the investigation and prosecution of violations.

b. The Intelligence Staff Officer (G2/S2) has the primary staff responsibility for all intelligence functions of the command. He assists the Commander by supervising the collection, evaluation, and interpretation of all intelligence information, and disseminating intelligence to appropriate higher, lower, and adjacent units. One of the significant means employed by the intelligence staff officer is the interrogation of enemy PW, civilian internees, and other captured or detained persons protected by international law, and foreign deserters or other persons of intelligence interest. In the conduct of intelligence interrogations, the G2/S2 has primary staff responsibility to insure that such activities are carried

out in accordance with the law of war, and the national policies of the United States regarding the treatment and handling of prisoners of war, civilian internees and other captured or detained persons. In maintaining an interrogation collection effort, the G2/S2 will, as a minimum:

(1) Provide guidance on the employment and training of interrogation personnel.

(2) Assign collection requirements upon which all interrogations will be conducted. Guidance and direction in the collection of information is provided by such means as listing Essential Elements of Information (EEI) and Other Intelligence Requirements (OIR), levying Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR), briefings, and issuing other specific instructions.

(3) Provide for the periodic review and updating of regulations and directives governing the conduct of interrogations in accordance with the law of war.

(4) Insure that personnel involved in the conduct of intelligence interrogations are cognizant of current laws, regulations and directives pertaining to the treatment and handling of personnel captured or detained by US forces.

Section II. PRINCIPLES OF INTERROGATION

1-4. General

Interrogation is the art of questioning and examining a source in order to obtain the maximum amount of usable information. The goal of any interrogation is to obtain useful and reliable information in a lawful manner and in a minimum amount of time, meeting the intelligence requirements of any echelon of command. Sources may be civilian internees, prisoners of war, defectors, refugees, displaced persons, agents or suspected agents, or other non US personnel. A good interrogation is one that produces needed information which is timely, complete, clear, and accurate. An interrogation involves the interaction of two personalities, the source and the interrogator. Each contact between these two differs to some degree because of the individual characteristics and capabilities of the participants. Furthermore, the circumstances of each contact and the physical environment are variables. Additionally, there are many types and forms of intelligence interrogations, such as the interview, the debriefing, and the elicitation. There are, however, certain principles which can

be considered to have general applicability to all types of interrogations, namely, the objective, initiative, accuracy, prohibition against use of force, and security.

1-5. Objective

Each interrogation must be conducted for a definite purpose. The interrogator must keep this purpose firmly in mind as he proceeds to obtain the maximum amount of usable information to satisfy the assigned requirement and thus contribute to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the unit. The objective may be so specific as to establish the exact location of a minefield, or it may be general, seeking to obtain order of battle information about a specific echelon of the enemy forces. In either case, the interrogator must use the objective as a basis for planning and conducting the interrogation. He should attempt to prevent the source from becoming aware of the true objective of the interrogation. The interrogator should not concentrate on the objective to the extent that he overlooks or fails to recognize and exploit other valuable in-

formation extracted from the source. For example, in the course of an interrogation the interrogator learns of the presence of a heretofore unknown, highly destructive weapon. Although this information may not be in line with his specific objective, the interrogator must develop this important lead to obtain all possible information concerning this weapon. It then becomes obvious that the objective of an interrogation can be changed as necessary or desirable.

1-6. Initiative

a. Achieving and maintaining the initiative is essential to the successful interrogation just as the offense is the key to success in combat operations. The initiative in any interrogation must rest with the interrogator throughout the entire interrogation. He will have certain advantages at the beginning of an interrogation which will enable him to grasp the initiative and assist in maintaining this initiative throughout the interrogation.

(1) The source, especially if detained by military forces during tactical operations, normally has undergone a traumatic experience and fears for his life. This anxiety is usually prompted by the source's lack of knowledge and understanding of what is about to occur (fear of the unknown), or by the unfounded fear that he will be tortured or executed.

(2) The interrogator has a position of authority over the source. The source realizes this fact, and in some cases believes that his future might well depend upon his association with the interrogator.

(3) The interrogator clearly knows the purpose of the interrogation; the source does not—he may assume, but he cannot be certain. This gives the interrogator a distinct advantage.

(4) Having gained the initial advantage, the interrogator must strive to maintain the initiative by application of appropriate interrogation techniques, through exercise of self-control, by taking advantage of the source's weaknesses as they become apparent, and by continuously displaying an attitude of confidence and self-assurance. The interrogator, however, must never take advantage of the source's weaknesses to the extent that the interrogation involves threats, insults, torture or exposure to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

b. It is possible for an interrogator to lose the

initiative during interrogation of a source. If this should occur, postponement of the interrogation and a reassessment of the situation is advisable. If the interrogation is resumed, it might be advantageous to introduce a different interrogator. Following are some examples of loss of initiative:

(1) The interrogator becomes angry and completely loses his composure and self-control because of the arrogant actions of the source. As a result, the interrogator loses sight of his objective and concentrates his effort's on humbling the source.

(2) During the interrogation the interrogator fails to note significant discrepancies in the source's story. The interrogator may lose the initiative as the source gains confidence from his success and resorts to further deception, leading the interrogator away from the objective of the interrogation.

(3) The interrogator becomes overly friendly with the source and allows him to lead the interrogation. The source reports only what he believes to be important and neglects several significant items of information which could have been obtained had the interrogator maintained the initiative.

1-7. Accuracy

The interrogator must make an effort to obtain accurate information within the limitations of the source's knowledgeability. He must be certain that he understands the source correctly by repeating questions at varying intervals. The interrogator, however, is not an analyst and should not reject or subordinate information because it conflicts with previous information. Conversely, the interrogator should not accept all information as the truth; he must view all information with skepticism, and, to the extent his capabilities and time permit, attempt to confirm or deny information received. The interrogator's primary mission, however, is collection of information, not evaluation. Of great importance is the accurate reporting of information to the using elements. The interrogator must check his notes against the finished report to insure that they contain and identify appropriately the information as heard, seen, or assumed by the source.

1-8. Prohibition Against Use of Force

a. The use of force, mental torture, threats, insults or exposure to unpleasant and disadvan-

tageous treatment of any kind as an aid to interrogation is prohibited by law and is not authorized or condoned by the United States Army. Experience indicates that the use of force is not necessary to gain cooperation of sources for interrogation. Use of force is a poor technique, yields unreliable results, may damage subsequent collection efforts, and can induce the source to say what he thinks the interrogator wants to hear. However, the use of force is not to be confused with psychological ploys, verbal trickery, or other non-violent and non-coercive ruses used by the interrogator in the successful interrogation of hesitant or uncooperative sources.

b. The psychological techniques and principles outlined in this manual should neither be confused with, nor construed to be synonymous with unauthorized techniques such as "brainwashing," mental torture, or any other form of mental coercion to include drugs that may induce lasting and permanent mental alteration and damage. In this regard, it should be noted that historically:

(1) "Brainwashing" involves the conditioning of a source's Stimulus-Response Bond through methods such as, but not limited to sensory deprivation, indoctrination, group dynamics, or combinations thereof. The objective of this procedure is directed primarily towards the source's acceptance and espousal of beliefs, behavior, or doctrine alien to his native cultural environment for propaganda rather than intelligence collection purposes.

(2) Mental torture and mental coercion revolve around the elimination of a source's "Free Will," and are explicit violations of Article 17, GPW. Precedence indicates that mental torture or mental coercion involves the use of force or violence, or threats of the same to gain a source's cooperation. When violence is threatened, the

source has to choose between cooperating with those in authority and having force (including death and/or dismemberment) applied to himself or his family. However, for the threat of violence to induce the source to cooperate, the authority must apply violence to substantiate his threats. In most instances, the actual use of physical violence precludes the exercise of "Free Will" by the source in choosing between the available alternatives.

c. The techniques and principles contained within this manual are intended to serve as guides to obtaining the willing cooperation of a source; and the absence of the use of threats in interrogation is intentional, as their enforcement and use normally constitute violations of international law and may result in prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Additionally, the inability to carry out a threat of violence or force renders an interrogator ineffective should the source challenge the threat. Consequently, from both legal and moral viewpoints, the restrictions established by international law, agreements, and customs render threats of force, violence, and deprivation useless as interrogation techniques.

1-9. Security

The interrogator, by virtue of his position, possesses much classified information. He constantly must be aware that his job is to obtain information, not impart it to the source. The necessity for safeguarding military information is an ever-present and ever-important requirement. This becomes very clear when one considers that among those persons with whom the interrogator has contact will be those who are attempting to collect information for the enemy. The interrogator must be alert to detect any attempt to elicit information from him.

Section III. THE INTERROGATOR

1-10. General

The use of properly qualified and thoroughly trained interrogators is a fundamental requirement for the efficient exploitation of personnel who are potential sources of intelligence information. These interrogators are found in military intelligence units (FM 30-9). Interrogators are selected for their personal qualities and special skills and abilities as discussed in paragraphs 1-11 and 1-12.

1-11. Personal Qualities

The obvious personal qualities which an interrogator should possess are an interest in human nature and suitable personality characteristics which will enable him to gain the cooperation of a source to be interrogated. Ideally, these and other personal qualities would be inherent in an interrogator; however, in most cases an interrogator can correct some deficiencies in these qualities if he has the desire and is willing to devote

much time to study and practice. Some of the personal qualities desirable in an interrogator are—

a. Motivation. An interrogator may be motivated, for example, by interest in human relations, intellectual curiosity, a desire to react positively to the challenge of personality interplay, or an enthusiasm for the collection of information. Whatever the motivation, it is the most significant factor in the success achieved by an interrogator, for without motivation other qualities lose their significance. The degree of the interrogator's motivation proportionately reflects on the degree of his success. The stronger the motivation, the more successful the interrogator. The mental attitude of an interrogator is actually a part of motivation. An interrogator must approach each interrogation as a separate entity. He should look forward to starting the interrogation and must be confident that the source will cooperate. He must have the will to do a good job. Such an attitude on the part of the interrogator will be felt by the source and will increase the chances of cooperation.

b. Alertness. The interrogator must be constantly aware of the shifting attitudes which normally characterize a source's reaction to interrogation. The interrogator must note the source's every gesture, word, and voice inflection. Is the source angry, frightened, lighthearted, talkative, sullen, vague, straightforward, at ease, cooperative, worried, nervous, sincere? If the source is angry, why is he angry? Is it because he resents being interrogated, or is it because he was captured? There may be other reasons. The interrogator must attempt to determine why the source is in a certain mood or why his mood suddenly changed, for it is from the source's mood and actions that the interrogator can best determine how to proceed with the interrogation. The interrogator must watch for any indication that the source is withholding additional information. He must watch for a tendency to resist further questioning, for diminishing resistance for contradictions or other tendencies.

c. Patience and Tact. These qualities in an interrogator assist him to create and maintain a favorable atmosphere between himself and the source, thereby enhancing the success of the interrogation. The validity of a source's statements and the motives behind these statements may be obtainable only through the exercise of tact and patience. The display of impatience will en-

courage the difficult source to think that if he remains unresponsive for a little longer, the interrogator loses respect in the eyes of the source, and, as a result, may lose his cooperativeness. An interrogator displaying patience and tact will be able to terminate an interrogation and to reinstitute further interrogation without having aroused apprehensions or resentment.

d. Credibility. The interrogator must maintain credibility with the source. Failure to produce material rewards when promised may adversely affect future interrogations. Likewise, the importance of honest reporting cannot be overstressed, since interrogation reports are often used as a basis for tactical decisions and operations.

e. Objectivity. The interrogator must have the ability to maintain a dispassionate mental attitude regardless of the emotional reactions he may actually experience or which he may simulate during the course of an interrogation. Without this required objectivity, the interrogator may unconsciously distort the information acquired and may be unable to vary his interrogation techniques effectively.

f. Self-Control. An exceptional degree of self-control is required by the interrogator to avoid displays of genuine anger, irritation, sympathy, or weariness which may cause him to lose the initiative during the interrogation. This quality is especially important when employing interrogation techniques which require the display of simulated emotions or attitudes.

g. Adaptability. An interrogator must be able to adapt himself to the many and varied personalities which he will encounter. He should try to imagine himself in the source's position. By being able to so adapt, the interrogator can smoothly shift his techniques and approaches during interrogations. The interrogator must also be able to adapt himself to the operational environment. Interrogators will, in many cases, be required to function effectively under a variety of unfavorable physical conditions.

h. Perserverance. A tenacity of purpose, in many cases, will make the difference between an interrogator who is merely good and one who is superior. An interrogator who becomes easily discouraged by opposition, noncooperation, and other difficulties, will neither aggressively pursue the objective to a successful conclusion nor seek leads to other valuable information.

i. Appearance and Deameanor. The personal appearance and behavior of the interrogator may influence, to a great degree, the conduct of the interrogation and the attitude of the source toward the interrogator. A neat, organized, and professional appearance will favorably influence the source. A firm, deliberate, and business-like manner of speech and attitude will create a proper environment for the conduct of a successful interrogation. If the interrogator's personal manner reflects fairness, strength, and efficiency, the source may prove cooperative and more receptive to questioning.

1-12. Special Skills and Abilities

The interrogator must possess, or acquire through training and experience, a number of special skills and knowledge.

a. Writing and Speaking Ability. The interrogator must be able to prepare and to present written and oral reports in a clear, complete, concise, and accurate manner. Since the interrogation is not an end in itself, its full value can be realized only with the timely dissemination of the information obtained, in a usable form, to the appropriate agencies.

b. Linguistic Skill. Fluency in the English language obviously is necessary, but knowledge of a foreign language(s) is equally necessary since interrogators must primarily work with non-English-speaking people. Language ability should include a knowledge of military terms, foreign idioms, abbreviations, colloquial and slang usages, and local dialects. Although a trained interrogator who lacks a foreign language skill can interrogate successfully through an interpreter, the results obtained by the linguistically proficient interrogator will be more timely and comprehensive.

c. Specialized Knowledge. The nature of the intelligence interrogator's mission requires that he possess much detailed and varied information. The objective of the interrogator and the locality in which the interrogation is being conducted will dictate specific requirements, but under normal circumstances, the interrogator's specialized knowledge should include as a minimum—

(1) *Mission, organization, and operations.* The interrogator should have a working knowledge of the organization, methods of operations, and missions of his own establishment as well as those of the source.

(2) *Identification of enemy uniforms and insignia.* Through his knowledge of uniforms, insignia, decorations, and other distinctive devices, the interrogator may be able to determine the rank, branch of service, type of unit, and military experience of a military or paramilitary source.

(3) *Enemy order of battle.* Order of battle is defined as the identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Order of battle elements—separate categories by which detailed information is maintained—include composition, disposition, strength, training, combat effectiveness, tactics, logistics, and miscellaneous data. Application of order of battle elements during an interrogation improves the accuracy of the information obtained and frequently results in additional identifications of enemy units. Aids which may be used to identify units are names of units, names of commanders, home station identifications, code designations and numbers, uniforms, insignia, guidons, documents, military postal system data, and equipment and vehicle markings. (Order of battle intelligence is elaborated upon in FM 30-5.)

(4) *Enemy organization.* The interrogator should be familiar with standard units of an enemy's organization so that he may avoid being misled by false or inaccurate information and will recognize new information when it is developed in an interrogation. Knowledge of the organization, functions, and normal dispositions of enemy units, coupled with access to previously developed information, will aid the interrogator in securing additional information to substantiate previous intelligence and to detect untruths.

(5) *Enemy materiel.* The interrogator should be familiar with the capabilities, limitations, appearance, and employment of standard weapons and equipment so that he may recognize and identify changes, revisions, and innovations. Some of the more common subjects of interest to the interrogator include small arms, infantry support weapons, artillery, army aviation, automotive and communications-electronics equipment, and chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) equipment.

(6) *Data on enemy personalities.* Familiarity with the names, ranks, and background of enemy officers and other key individuals is a valuable aid to the interrogator. Such data can be used as an effective tool to gain new, or to confirm existing, information.

(7) *Enemy military signs and symbols.* The interrogator will often find it necessary to examine captured enemy documents containing signs and symbols of various kinds. Familiarity with these signs and symbols enables him to obtain maximum information from documents which are useful both as an aid to interrogation and as a source of information.

(8) *Area familiarity.* The interrogator should be completely familiar with the social, political, and economic institutions; geography; history; and culture of the area in which he is operating and of the enemy home country. Since many prisoners of war will readily discuss non-military topics, the interrogator's knowledge of the geography, economics, or politics of the enemy country may be used to induce reluctant prisoners to talk. Once the prisoner has started to talk, the interrogator may then gradually introduce significant topics into the discussion.

(9) *Mapreading.* The interrogator should be proficient in all aspects of mapreading since maps are used extensively in all types of interrogation.

(10) *Knowledge of Infrastructure.* The interrogator is required to support counterintelligence personnel in the screening and processing of detainees in stability operations. Therefore, it is essential that he possess a working knowledge of the *modus operandi* and organizational structure of an insurgent infrastructure.

d. *Knowledge of Interrogation Techniques.* Specific interrogation techniques applicable to all forms of interrogation are discussed in chapter 2.

e. *Understanding of Basic Psychology.* An interrogator can best adapt himself to the personality of the source and control of the source's reaction when the interrogator has an understanding of basic psychological factors, traits, attitudes, drives, motivations, and inhibitions. For example, the timely use or promise of rewards and incentives may mean the difference between success or failure of an interrogation and future exploitation of the source.

1-13. Interrogator Training

Training in intelligence interrogation consists of specific instructions in the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and in the general principles of the law of land warfare. Emphasis should be given to the practical application and benefits of lawful interrogation procedures as outlined in this manual. Additional training should be given to further the knowledge and improve special skills listed and discussed in paragraph 1-12. It is important that the interrogator be well-versed in US forces organization, tactics, techniques, equipment, and related subjects so that he can judge the relative significance of information a source may impart to him.

Section IV. THE SOURCE

1-14. General

The types of persons an interrogator encounters will vary greatly in personality, social class, civilian occupation, military specialties, and political and religious beliefs. Their physical conditions may range from near death to perfect health, their mental abilities may range from well below average to well above average, and their security consciousness may range from the lowest to the highest. Sources may be civilian internees, prisoners of war, defectors, refugees, displaced persons, agents or suspected agents, or other non-US personnel. Because of these variations, the interrogator must make a careful study of every source to obtain an evaluation of his character and use it as a basis for interrogation.

1-15. Categories of Sources

From the standpoint of attitude toward the interrogator or toward the act of interrogation

itself, sources fall into the three broad categories described in *a* through *c* below.

a. *Cooperative and Friendly.* A cooperative and friendly source offers little resistance to the interrogation, and normally will speak freely on almost any topic broached, other than on that which will tend to incriminate or degrade him personally. To secure the maximum value from this type of source, the interrogator must take care to establish and to preserve a friendly and cooperative atmosphere by not inquiring into those private affairs of the source which are beyond the scope of the interrogation. At the same time, he must avoid becoming overly friendly and losing control of the interrogation.

b. *Neutral and Nonpartisan.* A neutral and nonpartisan source is cooperative to a limited degree. He normally takes the position of answering questions asked directly, but seldom volunteers information. In some cases he may be

afraid to answer for fear of reprisals by the enemy. This often is the case in a conflict involving irregular forces or in internal defense operational environments where the people may be fearful of insurgent reprisal should they cooperate with government forces or submit to interrogation or questioning. With the neutral and nonpartisan source, the interrogator must ask specific questions, and in the detail required by the circumstances.

c. Hostile and Antagonistic. A hostile and antagonistic source offers the most difficult in-

terrogation problem. In many cases he will refuse to talk at all and will offer a real challenge to the interrogator. The exercise of self-control, patience, and tact are particularly important when dealing with him. As a rule, it is considered unprofitable to expend excessive time and effort in interrogating hostile and antagonistic sources at the lower echelons. When time is available, and the source is an excellent target for exploitation he should be isolated and repeatedly interrogated to obtain his cooperation. A more concentrated interrogation effort can be accomplished at higher levels.

CHAPTER 2

THE INTERROGATION PROCESS

(STANAG 2022, SEASTAG 2022; STANAG 2033, SOLOG 69)

Section I. INTRODUCTION

2-1. General

This chapter considers the basic types of interrogation, the phases of an interrogation, the techniques of approach and questioning, the psychological aspects of interrogation, and the use of interpreters and the polygraph.

2-2. Basic Types of Interrogation

Interrogation normally takes two general forms—direct interrogation and indirect interrogation. The distinction between the two lies primarily in the source's awareness of the fact that he is being interrogated.

a. Direct Interrogation. In the direct form of interrogation, the source is aware of the fact that he is being interrogated, but he may or may not learn the true objective of the interrogation. This method may be likened to a cross-examination of a witness in a court of law in that every ethical and legal advantage is taken by the interrogator. An advantage of the direct form of interrogation is that it is less time consuming, and for this reason, it is the most frequently used method. The direct form of interrogation is used in almost all PW interrogations, from the preliminary screening in combat areas and occupied zones, to the detailed and methodical questioning of suspected enemy agents. An example of the direct form of interrogation would be the questioning of a PW about his military history. He may or may not learn that the specific information wanted by the interrogator is the location of the PW's present unit headquarters. Also included in the direct form of interrogation is the interview. For details, see chapter 4, FM 30-17.

b. Indirect Interrogation. This form of interrogation is characterized by the elicitation of information through subterfuge. The task of the interrogator is to extract the maximum amount of usable information from a source without his

realization of the fact that he is under interrogation. This form of interrogation requires careful planning, extreme discretion, and skillful application; only the skilled and experienced interrogator can employ this method with success. An example of this form of interrogation could be the disguising of the interrogator as a guard in a PW compound; by becoming friendly with PW, the interrogator is able to elicit information through idle conversation. The disadvantage of this method is that it is time consuming; for that reason, it is employed mainly at higher echelons with selected sources who are thought to possess valuable information.

c. Both types of interrogation, direct and indirect, may be utilized either at the tactical or strategic levels of intelligence. At a tactical level, information of immediate use to the combat commander is normally the goal, and due to time limitations, direct interrogation is usually more feasible. At a strategic level, detailed information, concerning for example the enemy country's capabilities to wage continued hostilities, is the goal, and the utilization of either direct or indirect interrogation will be dependent upon the time available to conduct the interrogation, the capabilities of the interrogator, and the particular circumstances and disposition of the source.

2-3. Selection of Sources

Criteria for the selection of personnel to be interrogated vary with the nature of the information sought, time limitations, number and types of potential sources available, and the exact circumstances surrounding the employment of US Forces. In this regard, the selection of sources is particularly important in conducting interrogations at tactical echelons of command, because of the proximity to enemy elements, the number and conditions of detainees, and time restrictions.

Section II. PHASES OF INTERROGATION

2-4. Planning and Preparation Phase

a. General. Each interrogation requires considerable advanced planning and preparation if it is to succeed. In order for the interrogator to adequately prepare himself, it is incumbent upon the person(s) who capture, take into custody, or guard the source to report all pertinent information, orally or in writing, on the circumstances of the capture or seizure and on the attitude, behavior, and treatment of the source during custody. The captive tag is the common method of providing data on a detainee. Oral or written reports must be made available to the interrogator unless their importance requires other disposition. Paragraphs 3-3 and 3-4 provide details on the treatment, handling, and evacuation of PW. The techniques, principles, and procedures discussed therein serve as a guide for other sources. Paragraphs 3-5 through 3-8 discuss document processing.

b. Planning Consideration. Every interrogator must continuously plan and prepare himself by keeping abreast of current events, the local and world situation, the latest interrogation aids and techniques, and by practice in techniques and languages. Many unsuccessful interrogations result from inadequate planning and preparation. In addition to the above, the interrogator must consider the following factors when preparing for an interrogation:

(1) *Familiarity With Objective.* The interrogator must make thorough study of the objective and use it as a basis of his plans and preparation for a particular interrogation. If the objective is a composite of many general and specific collection requirements, as will often be the case in tactical interrogations, the interrogator must continuously review and keep abreast of changes in these requirements.

(2) *Specialized Background Knowledge.* The interrogation may require that the interrogator conduct research to obtain detailed background data on a specific geographic area, political group, weapons system, or technical field. In the technical field, technical intelligence personnel will be able to assist the interrogator. There are various weapons identification guides to assist the interrogator in identifying any weapons mentioned by source. However, the source should not be shown this guide until he

has thoroughly described the item(s) or has drawn a picture of this weapon(s).

(3) *Assessment of Source.* The interrogator must collect, study, and evaluate all information available on the source to be interrogated. This procedure may range from a brief examination of a capture tag by an interrogator at the lowest tactical level, to a lengthy analysis of voluminous investigative files compiled by intelligence specialists. In addition to this background data, a visual observation of the source immediately prior to the interrogation may be of value.

(4) *Interrogation Aids.* The interrogator may require maps, documents, recording equipment, photographic equipment, and other aids to facilitate the conduct of the interrogation. From these aids, he must select those best suited to accomplish the objective, determine their availability, and arrange for their procurement well in advance of the interrogation. Specific items of aid to the interrogator include—

(a) *Captive tag.* The tag provides information as to date and time, circumstances, location of capture, and unit responsible for making the capture.

(b) *Previous interrogation reports.* Personal history data, summary of information received, and the former interrogator's evaluation of the source should be contained in reports of previous interrogations.

(c) *Documents found on Source or elsewhere.* Documents are broadly defined as any written, printed or engraved material conveying information, or any recorded information, regardless of how it is recorded. With few exceptions, a source will have identity documents in his possession. From such documents, much about the source will become known. Other documents in his possession or found in the area of capture often furnish information which may be used to establish rapport with the source and serve as an initial point of discussion. This is particularly true of PWs who may have in their possession letters, photographs, diaries, and other personal documents which, though devoid of military information, may furnish information reflecting personal feelings, morale, and family affairs. Documents also may be used to check the truthfulness of the source, to refresh his memory, and to provide clues upon which further interrogations may be based.

(d) *Maps.* A military map of the area in-

involved is a prerequisite to thorough interrogation. For interrogation purposes, large scale maps are most useful, but they should be of the same scale as those used by the intelligence sections to which the interrogators are attached. Maps are useful in—

1. Orienting interrogation personnel.
2. Understanding the tactical situation.
3. Pinpointing specific locations, structures, topographical features, and similar items.
4. Interrogating sources who are willing to point out enemy positions, gun emplacements, troop concentrations, and enemy objectives of a tactical or strategic nature. Captured enemy maps may already have much of this information posted on them.

(e) *Imagery, aerial photos, and photomaps.* These show the actual features of the terrain and permit accurate identification of enemy positions. Aerial photos and photomaps may be easier to read for some individuals than maps.

(f) *Order of battle data.* Interrogators should have access to all recent order of battle data assembled by order of battle sections of divisions, corps, and field armies. A study of such data will assist in the selection of interrogation sources and in the preparation for the interrogation.

(g) *Guards.* If the source has been under guard, the interrogator should question the guards prior to the interrogation. The guards may be able to furnish information concerning the source such as circumstances of capture, treatment afforded the source since capture, attitude, and behavior of the source. A source's treatment since capture will have a direct bearing on his subsequent interrogation. Interrogators should maintain close liaison with guards to obtain this information.

(h) *Civil affairs and psychological operations personnel.* Close working interrelationship with civil affairs units and staffs should be fostered. Liaison with civil affairs and psychological operation personnel will often provide interrogators with valuable information concerning civilian personalities, subversive elements, enemy agents, and friendly civilians. Civil affairs personnel have a continuing requirement for information pertaining to these elements and interrogators can often elicit current and pertinent data from the persons they interrogate.

(i) *Informants.* The use of informants among the prisoners can be a valuable aid to interrogations. One of the most likely situations in which an informant would be used is in PW fa-

cilities wherein one prisoner provides data on other prisoners to the interrogator. Due to lack of time, personnel, and facilities, informants normally are not employed at lower echelons. However, if this internal defense situation is fairly stable, the use of informants may be considered. At any level, the fact that informants are being used should be a matter of strict security for the protection of the individual informants, as well as for maintaining the security of the system.

(j) *Monitoring equipment.* The use of concealed monitoring devices may prove valuable in obtaining information and developing leads. These devices also are an excellent means of recording an interrogation if the interrogator is unable to take sufficient notes or if he wishes to check his notes for clarity at a later time. The use of this equipment at lower echelons may be restricted by lack of time and suitable facilities. As in the use of informants, steps must be taken to maintain security and the integrity of the system.

(k) *Interrogation guides.* Interrogation guides are designed to assist the interrogator in formulating his interrogation plan (app B). Interrogation guides normally contain topics for questions rather than actual questions to be asked. Since most guides are intended for use in conducting interrogations at tactical levels, the topics which are of major importance to brigade and division commanders are included in appendix B. Emphasis and priority should be given to topics pertaining to essential elements of information and other intelligence requirements for special operations and other special tactical situations. Since the interrogation guide is intended to serve as a checklist, the use of a guide should assure the interrogator that he has covered all the major topics on which the source should be knowledgeable, based on his background. It must be emphasized that the interrogator should not permit the guide to become a crutch and limit his coverage of topics to only those included in the guide. He must remain constantly alert for leads to other important information which may not be listed in the guide.

c. *Obstacles and Limitations.* The interrogator must give advanced consideration to obstacles and limitations which may have bearing on the interrogation. These obstacles and limitations may include legal status of the source, time and facilities available for the interrogation, the military situation, knowledgeability of the source, language restrictions, physical condition of the

source, psychological aspects, and other issues which may appear during the course of the interrogation.

d. Logistical Requirements. These include such things as billets, office space, heat, light, messing facilities, detention facilities, and transportation which may be required in support of the interrogation.

e. Interrogation Plan. Consideration of the aforementioned factors will aid the interrogator in formulating a plan of interrogation. The plan may be nothing more than an informal mental note or it may be a detailed and well documented written plan. In either case, the plan will include as a minimum the interrogation objective, identity of the source, time and place of interrogation, tentative approach and alternate approaches, techniques of questioning, and means of recording and reporting the information obtained.

2-5. Approach Phase

a. General. The approach phase begins with the initial contact between the source and the interrogator. Extreme care is required since the success of the interrogation hinges, to a large degree, on the early development of a willingness on the part of the source to communicate. The objective of the interrogator during this phase is to establish rapport with the source and thus gain his cooperation so that he will correctly answer the pertinent questions to follow. The interrogator adopts an appropriate attitude, based on his appraisal of the source, prepares for a change in attitude if necessary, and begins to employ an approach technique. The amount of time spent on this phase will depend on such factors as the probable quantity and value of information the source possesses, the availability of other sources with knowledge on the same topics, and the time available. At the initial contact, a businesslike relationship should be maintained. As the source assumes a cooperative attitude, a more relaxed atmosphere may be advantageous. The interrogator must carefully determine which of the various approach techniques he will employ. The approach technique chosen by the interrogator will depend on the physical and/or mental state of the source, the mission and objectives of the interrogator, the background knowledge on the source, and the interrogator himself.

Regardless of the type of source and his outward personality, he does possess weaknesses which, if

recognized by the interrogator, can be exploited. These weaknesses are manifested in personality traits such as speech mannerisms, facial expressions, physical movements, excessive perspiration, and other overt indications, and will vary from source to source. From a psychological standpoint, the interrogator must be cognizant of the following behavioral principles which he can use in interrogations. A human being is likely to—

(1) Talk especially after harrowing experiences.

(2) Show deference when confronted by superior authority.

(3) Rationalize acts about which he feels guilty.

(4) Lack the ability to apply or to remember lessons he may have been taught regarding security if confronted with a disorganized or a strange situation.

(5) Cooperate with those who have control over him.

(6) Attach less importance to a topic about which the interrogator demonstrates identical or related experiences or knowledge.

(7) Appreciate flattery and exoneration from guilt.

(8) Resent having something or someone he respects belittled, especially by someone he dislikes.

(9) Respond to kindness and understanding during trying circumstances.

(10) Cooperate readily when given material rewards such as money, or other luxury items for his personal comfort.

b. Techniques. The techniques outlined below are not new by any means, nor are all the possible or acceptable techniques discussed. The variety of techniques is limited only by the initiative, experience, imagination, and ingenuity of the interrogator. Some techniques which have proven effective are—

(1) *Direct approach technique.* The interrogator makes no effort to conceal the purpose of the interrogation. It is best employed when the interrogator believes the source will offer little or no resistance. It is also suitable for employment with sources who have had little or no security training. The advantages of this technique are its simplicity and the fact that it takes little time. Experience has proved this technique

to be very effective with low-level PW, because such PW will normally cooperate with little persuasion. For this reason, it is frequently used at the lower tactical echelons where time is limited.

(2) *"File and Dossier" technique.* The interrogator prepares a dossier containing all available information obtained from records and documents concerning the source or his organization. Careful arrangement of the materiel within the file may give the illusion that it contains more data than is actually there. The file may be "padded" with extra paper, if necessary. Index tabs with titles such as "education," "employment," "criminal record," "military service" and others are particularly effective for this purpose. The interrogator confronts the source with the dossier at the beginning of the interrogation and explains to him that "intelligence" has provided a complete record of every significant happening in the source's life; therefore, it would be useless to resist interrogation. The interrogator may read a few selected bits of known data to further impress the source. If the technique is successful, the source will be impressed with the "voluminous" file, conclude that everything is known, and resign himself to complete cooperation with the interrogation. The success of this technique is largely dependent on the naivete of the source, the volume of data on the subject, and the skill of the interrogator in convincing the source.

(3) *"We Know All" technique.* This technique may be employed in conjunction with the "File and Dossier" technique or by itself. The interrogator must first become thoroughly familiar with the available data concerning the source. To begin the interrogation, the interrogator asks questions based on this known data. When the source hesitates, refuses to answer, or provides an incomplete or incorrect reply, the interrogator himself provides the detailed answer. Through the careful use of the limited number of known details, the interrogator may convince the source that all information is already known; therefore, the source's answers to the questions are of no consequence. When the source begins to give accurate and complete information, the interrogator interjects questions designed to gain the needed information. Questions to which answers are already known are also asked to test the source and to maintain the deception that all the information is already known.

(4) *Futility.* In this approach, the interrogator convinces the source that resistance to questioning is futile. Factual information is pre-

sented by the interrogator in a persuasive, logical manner. When employing this technique, the interrogator must not only be fortified with factual information, but he should also be aware of, and be able to exploit, the source's psychological, and moral weaknesses, as well as weaknesses inherent in his society.

(5) *"Rapid Fire" technique.* This approach technique involves a psychological ploy based upon the principles that:

(a) Everyone likes to be heard when he speaks; and

(b) It is confusing to be interrupted in mid-sentence with an unrelated question. This technique may be utilized by an individual interrogator, or simultaneously by two or more interrogators in questioning the same source. In employing this technique the interrogator asks a series of questions in such a manner that the source does not have time to answer completely a question before the next question is asked. This tends to confuse the source and he will tend to contradict himself, as he has little time to formulate his answers. The interrogator then confronts the source with the inconsistencies causing further contradictions. In many instances, the source will begin to talk freely in an attempt to explain himself and deny the inconsistencies pointed out by the interrogator. In attempting to explain his answers, the source is likely to reveal more than he intends, thus creating additional leads for further interrogation. The interrogator must have all his questions formulated before approaching the source, because long pauses between questions allow the source to complete his answers and render this approach ineffective. Besides extensive preparation, this technique requires an experienced, competent interrogator, comprehensive knowledge of the case, and fluency in the language of the source. If the interrogator must work through an interpreter, control of the source is passed to the interpreter. This technique is most effective immediately after capture, because of the confused state of the source.

(6) *Incentive technique.* This approach technique is based on the application of indirect physical discomfort upon a source who is hostile and lacks will-power. The source may display fondness for certain luxury items; e.g., candy, fruit, American cigarettes, etc. This fondness provides the interrogator with a positive means of rewarding the source for cooperation and truthfulness, as he may give or withhold such comfort items at his discretion. Caution must be utilized in employing this technique because:

(a) Any pressure applied in this manner must not amount to a denial of basic human needs under any circumstances.

(b) The source might be tempted to provide false or inaccurate information to gain the luxury item he desires or to stop the interrogation.

(7) *Repetition.* Repetition is used to induce cooperation from a hostile source. In one variation of this technique the interrogator listens carefully to a source's answer to a question and then repeats both the question and answer several times. He does this with each succeeding question until the source becomes so thoroughly bored with the procedure that he answers questions fully and candidly in order to satisfy the interrogator and gain relief from the monotony of this method of questioning. The repetition techniques must be judiciously utilized, as it will generally be ineffective when employed against introverted sources or those having great self-control. In fact, it may provide an opportunity for a source to regain his composure and delay the interrogation. In employing this technique, the use of more than one interrogator or a tape recorder has proven to be effective.

(8) *"Mutt and Jeff" technique.* (This technique might also be called "Friend and Foe.") This technique involves a psychological ploy which takes advantage of the natural uncertainty and guilt which a source has as a result of being detained and questioned. Utilization of this technique necessitates the employment of two experienced interrogators who are convincing actors. Basically, the two interrogators will display opposing personalities and attitudes toward the source. For example, the first interrogator is very formal and displays an unsympathetic attitude toward the source. He might be strict and order the source to follow all military courtesies during questioning. The goal of the technique is to alienate the source. At the height of the alienation, the second interrogator appears (having received his cue via a signal, hidden from the source, or by listening and observing out of view of the source), admonishes the first interrogator for his formal behavior and orders him from the room. He then apologizes to the source for the behavior of the first interrogator. He attempts to soothe the source, perhaps offering him coffee and a cigarette. He explains that the actions of the first interrogator were largely the result of an inferior intellect and lack of human sensitivity. The inference is created that the second inter-

rogator and the source have in common a high degree of intelligence and an awareness of human sensitivity, above and beyond that of the first interrogator. The source is normally inclined to have a feeling of gratitude towards the second interrogator, who continues to display a sympathetic attitude towards the source in an effort to enhance the rapport and control for the questioning which will follow. Should the source's cooperativeness begin to fade, the second interrogator can imply that since he is of high rank, having many other duties, he cannot afford to waste time on uncooperative sources, further implying that the first interrogator might return to continue questioning the source. When employed against the proper source, this ruse will normally gain the source's complete cooperation for interrogation.

(9) *"Pride and Ego" technique.* The strategy of this technique is to trick the source into revealing desired information by goading or flattering him. It is effective with sources who have displayed weaknesses or feelings of inferiority. A real or imaginary deficiency noted about the source, his loyalty to his organization, or any other feature can provide a basis for use of this technique. The interrogator accuses the source of weakness or implies that he is unable to do a certain thing. The proud or egotistical source will jump to the defensive. This type of source is also prone to make excuses and give reasons why he did or did not do a certain thing, often shifting the blame to others. An example is the interrogator opening the interrogation with the question, "Why did you surrender so easily when you could have escaped by crossing the nearby ford in the river?" The source is likely to provide a basis for further questions or to reveal significant intelligence information if he attempts to explain his surrender in order to vindicate himself with an answer such as, "No one could cross the ford because it is mined." This technique may also be employed in another manner—by flattering the source into admitting certain information in order to gain credit. For example, while interrogating a suspected saboteur, the interrogator states, "This sure was a smooth operation. I have seen many previous attempts fail. This was really done with finesse. I bet you planned this; who else but a clever fellow like you could have planned it? When did you first decide to do the job?" This technique is especially effective with the rather stupid source who has always been looked down upon by his super-

iors. It provides the source with the opportunity to show someone that he has "brains."

(10) *"Silent" technique.* This technique may be successful when employed against either the nervous- or the confident-type source. When employing this technique, the interrogator says nothing to the source, but looks him squarely in the eye, preferably with a slight smile on his face. It is important not to look away from the source, but force him to break eye contact first. The source will become nervous, begin to shift around in his chair, cross and recross his legs, and look away. He may ask questions, but the interrogator should not answer until he is ready to break the silence. The source may blurt out questions such as, "Come on now, what do you want with me?" When the interrogator is ready to break silence, he may do so with some quite nonchalant questions such as, "You planned this operation a long time, didn't you? Was it your idea?" The interrogator must be patient when employing this technique. It may appear for a while that the technique is not succeeding, but it usually will when given a reasonable chance.

(11) *"Change of Scene" technique.* The idea in using this approach is to get the source away from the atmosphere of an interrogation room or setting. If the interrogator confronts the type source who is very apprehensive or frightened because of the environment of an interrogation, this technique may well prove effective. In some circumstances, the interrogator may be able to invite the source to a nearby coffee house (it must be a setting which the interrogator can control) for coffee and pleasant conversation. During the conversation in this more relaxed environment, the interrogator steers the conversation to the topic of interest. Through this somewhat indirect method, he will attempt to elicit the desired information. The source may never realize that he is being "interrogated." Another example is an interrogator posing as a guard (the source a prisoner), engaging the source in conversation, and thus eliciting the desired information. This technique requires skill and patience on the part of the interrogator.

(12) *"Establish Your Identity" technique.* This technique is especially adaptable to the interrogation of PW. The interrogator insists that the PW has been correctly identified as an infamous individual wanted by higher authorities on very serious charges, and that he is not the person he purports to be. In an effort to clear himself of this allegation, the source will make a

genuine and detailed effort to establish or substantiate his true identity. In so doing, he may provide the interrogator with information and leads for further development.

(13) *"Emotional" technique.* This technique provides the interrogator with valuable assistance in convincing a source to cooperate. Through observation of the source, the interrogator can often identify the dominant emotions which motivate the individual. The motivating emotion may be greed, love, hate, revenge, or one of many other human emotions. The interrogator employs verbal and emotional ruses in applying pressure to the source's dominant emotion or emotions. One major advantage of this technique is its versatility which allows the interrogator to utilize the same basic situation both positively and negatively. For example, this technique can be used on the prisoner of war who has a great love for his unit and fellow soldiers. The interrogator may take advantage of this by telling the source that his providing information may shorten the war or battle in progress and save many of his comrades' lives, but that his refusal to talk may cause their deaths. This places a burden on the source and may motivate him to seek relief through cooperation. Conversely, this technique can also be used on the prisoner who hates his unit because it withdrew and left him to be captured, or on one who perhaps feels that he was treated unfairly in his unit. In such cases, the interrogator can point out that if the source cooperates and points out the location of the unit, the unit can be destroyed, thus giving the source an opportunity for revenge. The interrogator proceeds with this method in a very formal manner. This approach is likely to be effective with the immature and timid source, and should be employed only by an experienced interrogator.

c. It may be necessary for the interrogator to utilize several approach techniques concurrently, or in succession, with individual sources. In this context, the interrogator should decide during the planning phase which of the techniques might work well in tandem, and be prepared for a transition from one technique into another as the source's personal characteristics and weaknesses become apparent during the approach phase. Several of the approach techniques complement each other and can easily be orchestrated together. For example, the "File and Dossier," "Futility," and "We Know All" approaches work well together in obtaining a source's cooperation.

2-6. Questioning Phase

a. General. Although there is no fixed point at which the approach phase ends and the questioning phase begins, generally the questioning phase commences when the source begins to answer questions pertinent to the specific objectives of the interrogation. Questions should be comprehensive enough to insure that the topic of interest is thoroughly explored. Answers should be obtained to establish the who, what, when, where, why, and how. Questions should be presented in a logical sequence to be certain that significant topics are not neglected. A series of questions following a chronological sequence of events is frequently employed, but this is by no means the only logical method of asking questions. Adherence to a sequence should not deter the interrogator from exploiting information leads as they are obtained. The interrogator must consider the probable response of the source to a particular question or line of questioning and should not, if at all possible, ask direct questions likely to evoke a refusal to answer or to antagonize the source. Experience has shown that in most tactical interrogations, the PW is cooperative; in such instances, the interrogator should proceed with direct questions.

b. Types of Questions. The manner of questioning and the nature of the questions will be based on the mission and the situation. The following general guidelines are applicable to the questioning phase:

(1) *Prepared questions.* When the topic under inquiry is particularly technical or when the legal aspects of the interrogation require preciseness, it is desirable for the interrogator to have a list of prepared questions to follow during the course of the interrogation. In other cases where the interrogator will touch on several fields of interest, it may be desirable to prepare an interrogation guide or outline to insure that all topics are explored. In the use of prepared questions or interrogation guides, the interrogator must be careful to avoid restricting the scope and flexibility of the interrogation.

(2) *Control questions.* To maintain control and to check on the truthfulness of the source, the normal questions should be interspersed with control questions—those with known answers. Failure to answer these questions or erroneous answers indicates that the source may not be knowledgeable on the topic or that his answers to the questions are also erroneous.

(3) *Nonpertinent questions.* Frequently it may be desirable or even mandatory, that the true objective of the interrogation be concealed from the source. By carefully intermingling pertinent with nonpertinent questions, the interrogator can conceal the true purpose of the inquiry and lead the source to believe that some relatively insignificant matter is the basis for the interrogation by asking pertinent questions in a casual manner, stressing questions and details which are not important, and dwelling on nonpertinent topics which the source appears reluctant to discuss. The interrogator may also ask nonpertinent questions to gain further rapport with the source. The source may be reluctant to discuss the matter of interest, but quite willing to discuss more pleasant things. The interrogator may relax the source by first discussing irrelevant topics using nonpertinent questions, then switching back to pertinent questions for desired information. Another use of nonpertinent questions is to break the "train of thought" of the source. This is of particular importance if it is suspected that the source is lying. Since a person must concentrate in order to lie effectively, the interrogator can break this concentration by suddenly interjecting a completely unrelated question, then switching back to the pertinent topic.

(4) *Repeated questions.* As a means of insuring accuracy, particularly when the interrogator suspects that the source is lying, questions should be repeated at varying intervals. Since a lie is more difficult to remember than the truth, especially when the lie has been composed on the spur of the moment, the interrogator can establish discrepancies by rephrasing and disguising the same questions which the source has already answered. Repetition also serves to insure accuracy on points of detail, such as place, names, dates, component parts of technical equipment, and similar topics.

(5) *Direct and leading questions.* The manner in which questions are worded has a direct bearing on the source's response. A question may be posed in a number of ways, for example—

(a) "Where did you go last night?"

(b) "Did you go to the headquarters last night?"

(c) "You did go to the headquarters last night?"

(d) "You did not go to the headquarters last night, did you?"

The first example is a simple direct question which requires a narrative reply. Such an answer

usually produces the maximum amount of information and provides a greater number of leads which can be followed up by the interrogator. The other three examples are leading questions in that they suggest the answers. The source merely answers "yes" or "no." Leading questions tend to prompt the source to give the reply he believes the interrogator wants to hear and to limit the amount of detail in the reply. As a general rule, leading questions do not serve the purpose of interrogation—to obtain complete and accurate information. This does not mean, however, that leading questions should always be avoided by the interrogator. They can be used very effectively as a means of verification, as a means of strategy, or as a means of pinpointing specific details.

(6) *Compound questions.* Compound questions normally should be avoided because they are easily evaded and sometimes hard to understand. An example of a compound question is: "What type of training did you receive at aggressor basic training center and what type of training did you receive later at aggressor advanced training center?" The source may answer both, only one, or neither one; the answer received may be ambiguous, incomplete, or both. Definitive answers to compound questions seldom are received.

(7) *Negative questions.* The interrogator should avoid asking negatively phrased questions because they are confusing and may produce misleading or false information. Suppose for a moment that the interrogator poses a question such as this: "You do not know whether Smith went to the headquarters last night?" The reply is "Yes." Does the source intend to say, "Yes, I know," or did he mean, "Yes, it is true that I do not know," or did he mean, "Yes, Smith was there?" If the ambiguity is caught at the moment that the answer is received, another question can be asked to clarify the doubt. If the interrogator fails to note the negative question, in all probability he will elicit an answer that the source never meant to give. In either case, the delay or the resulting loss of an important point detracts from the effectiveness of the interrogation.

(8) *Brief and precise questions.* All questions should be brief and to the point. There should be no doubt in the source's mind as to what the interrogator wants to know. If the source cannot understand the question, he certainly cannot be expected to answer it. And if he does answer it,

the answer may lead the interrogator to arrive at an erroneous conclusion.

(9) *Simply worded questions.* All questions should be simple, avoiding big words. This is especially important when using an interpreter; for even with simple words and questions, the complexities of language and normal translation difficulties pose enough of a communication problem.

(10) *Follow-up questions.* During the course of the interrogation, the source may make statements indicating that he has information of intelligence value other than that which is the objective of the current interrogation. He also may mention other persons who may be profitably interrogated. These leads may appear while the source is telling a story or replying to a question. Leads frequently appear in compound answers to simple and direct questions, as shown in the following example: The interrogator asks, "Where did you go on 22 June?" The source replies, "I drove home to Centerville to borrow some money from my brother, Joe." The interrogator's question asked only "where" but he learned not only "where" but "why" and "who" was contacted. Thus several new avenues of questioning have been opened. The interrogator must remain alert to detect and exploit these leads with further questions, but in doing so, he must exercise caution to insure that the source does not deliberately introduce obviously inviting leads as a means of evading the topic under inquiry at the moment.

c. *Topical Sequence.*

(1) *Topics.* Normally, the first topic for questioning should be concerned with determining the duties performed by the source. This information will give the interrogator an important clue to the general knowledge the source is likely to possess and will provide the bridge to the next question.

(2) *Source's mission.* Clues obtained from the duties of the source will help the interrogator to determine the source's mission just prior to capture. This information will also aid the interrogator in determining the missions of the PW or source's agency or unit and those of related units.

(3) *Immediate area information.* The source will be most familiar with the activities, locations, installations, or troop dispositions of his own unit and those within his immediate area. The activities in which he was personally engaged or observed are those about which he is best qualified to speak.

(4) *Adjacent area information.* The source may be able to provide additional information about adjacent areas which will enable the intelligence officer or other using agency to draw conclusions concerning other sectors of the enemy front.

(5) *Supporting information.* Everything the source contributes to the overall situation should be reported. This includes locations, deployment, and activities of supporting units, and information regarding installations and weapons in the area. It also includes the names of all commanders and other persons known to the source.

(6) *Travel information.* The source may well have observed items of intelligence interest while moving in or through other areas. Questions on these points should be asked. If the source has recently been in rear areas, he may have information concerning reserve units, artillery positions, locations of high headquarters, supply installations, supply routes, preparations for defense in depth, and related data.

(7) *Hearsay information.* Rumors and hearsay may provide valuable information, but they should be labeled as rumor or hearsay when reported.

(8) *Conclusions.* As the final step of the interrogation, the interrogator should obtain any additional conclusions, statements, observations, or evaluations from an especially qualified source. Officer PW or informed noncommissioned officers and civilian sources, who may be qualified, should be thoroughly questioned as to their conclusions; their opinions and evaluations may be as important as factual information. When the interrogator receives such information, he must further obtain the facts upon which the source based his conclusions and/or evaluations.

d. Psychology in Interrogation. Psychology as used in interrogation involves an assessment of human behavior. Various sources will react and behave differently under similar conditions. Reactions and behavior often will give clues to the interrogator as to the best approach to use. If the interrogator has a basic understanding of psychology and expands this understanding with experience, it will measurably aid in achieving success in interrogation. The following is a listing and brief discussion of some basic psychological factors and mechanisms which, if thoroughly understood by the interrogator, may aid him in preparing for and conducting interrogations:

(1) *Emotion.* Emotion is a strong, generalized feeling, a state of mental excitement. In evaluating emotions, the interrogator must recognize the fact that different people react to stresses in different ways. This difference is the direct result of the manner in which the person evaluates the stress situation—especially in relation to his own ability to cope with it. In addition to this difference, the recognition of the two principal effects of emotions is important. These effects are those which prepare a person for action in an emergency and which also may upset patterns of response. Emotions affect the source so as to prepare him for action in an emergency by making it possible for him to exert himself over a longer than normal span of time, to exert enormous strength for a brief period of time, and to render him relatively insensitive to other stimuli. The emotions may upset patterns of response and may have definite disadvantages to those engaged in work requiring a great deal of skill or thought. Equally as important as the knowledge of these effects is the ability to recognize the existence of different types of emotions. A combination of external responses usually will betray the existence of emotions. These include facial expressions, contortions of the mouth, vocal expressions, and other overt manifestations. Internal responses to emotion are more difficult to detect by the interrogator, hence, they are the bases upon which the polygraph operates. These responses include an increase in heartbeat, blood pressure, endocrine flow, temperature, respiration, and perspiration. To be sure, some sources are better able to conceal their emotions than others. Some of these emotions are:

(a) *Fear.* Fear is an emotion of relatively short duration which may appear whenever the individual, his possessions, or his spiritual values may be threatened. Fear may also be of unknown origin. When the individual is unable to cope with the threat, fear mounts and operates much like a warning alarm that constantly reminds him of the necessity to act. Once some action is taken, be it physical as in the case of flight, or symbolic in the case of apologizing or even fainting, the intensity of the fear decreases. But while the source is gripped by fear, he is disorganized and experiences difficulty in thinking clearly and acting rationally. To some, the continued sensation of fear may be so acute and painful as to prompt them to feel that almost any concession should be made in order to gain relief. This is the lever that the interrogator can use, for the source has been thrust into the hands of his enemy in a

strange and hostile environment. However, care must be exercised by the interrogator, because an extremely frightened source may fabricate information as a means of seeking relief from fear.

(b) *Anger*. When the individual feels that he can cope with the situations, he is more apt to express anger. Typically of short duration, a matter of seconds, anger is a very intense emotion and normally occurs more frequently during the hour before a meal than during the hour following a meal or during periods of fatigue. It may be the result of deprivation of desires for social activity. An angry source is not in complete control of his faculties and can be goaded into making revealing statements. In exploiting anger, the interrogator must control the tendency to fight anger with anger.

(c) *Frustration*. Frustration is an emotion which occurs when an individual's needs or drives are not satisfied. The need may be external or internal, overt or obscure, and the individual may or may not be conscious of it. The frustrated individual may exhibit anger, anxiety, or tension. Usually the individual attempts to avoid frustrations since the accompanying feelings are painful. The interrogator must deal with frustration by studying its reactions, seeking to determine its cause, and finally, selecting an appropriate interrogation technique to exploit it. In some cases, it may be desirable to intensify the source's frustration to the point that he will unintentionally divulge information. In other cases, it may be to the interrogator's advantage to lessen the frustration by satisfying some of the emotional and/or physical needs of the source.

(2) *Defense mechanisms*. When an individual is affected by emotion because of changes in environment, he attempts to adapt to the new environment by use of defense mechanisms. In many cases, the individual is unaware that he is adopting such defense mechanisms. Different sources will use different defense mechanisms in the same situation. The interrogator should be alert for the appearance of these mechanisms and should know how he can exploit them to enhance the success of the interrogation. Some common defense mechanisms are—

(a) *Rationalization*. Rationalization is perhaps the most prevalent of all the defense mechanisms. In this mechanism, individuals formulate reasonable and logical reasons why they do or fail to do certain things. This is done unconsciously by the individual. When individuals have committed what is generally accepted as a wrong,

they reason with themselves that they had no choice but to commit the act because of environmental factors or other persons. When an individual has accepted this reasoning, his conscience is relieved because he considers what has happened as fate and beyond his control. Going further, many individuals will commit an act which they ordinarily would not do if they can find reasonable or logical means to justify their conduct. Rationalization can be used frequently and successfully by almost every interrogator by convincing the source that he should cooperate and then telling him why. An example is explaining to a PW that there is no reason for his not talking, because all information he knows has already been disclosed by other members of his unit. Another example is telling the PW that he has fought honorably, but now that he is a PW, his country can no longer look after him, and he must take care of himself; therefore, under the circumstances, his cooperation would not be unreasonable.

(b) *Identification*. An individual identifies himself with another person or group, usually one that he admires or respects. An example of identification is the young boy who tries to be like his father. Normally this is not a conscious effort on the part of the individual. This mechanism is quite often assumed by an individual when he is placed within a strange group or situation. The interrogator can take advantage of this mechanism by associating himself with the source. He may do this by acting like the source, by stressing their similarities, such as both being soldiers, officers, sergeants, etc.; both having the same problems; both having the same religion; and in other ways. Another example is the source who respects another person who has also been interrogated. The interrogator would then induce the source to cooperate because the other person, with whom the source identifies himself, has cooperated.

(c) *Compensation*. In compensation, the source is likely to emphasize a desirable trait or attempt to make up for frustration by overgratification in another area. The interrogator can handle such a source by flattering him or by completely exposing the compensation for what it is. For example, a young PW may put on a brave and aggressive front when in actuality he is just a frightened youth. He may be susceptible to flattery in the form of praise for the actions which he has reputedly taken, but now that he is a PW he should be equally brave and face up to reality. This may be an opening for the source to

tell the interrogator about some of his brave exploits, or what prompted him to take the actions that he did. The point is to get him to talk, to relieve the fear he is concealing, and to divulge information that the interrogator is seeking. Another way of handling such a soldier, if the first approach fails, is to destroy quickly and totally the facade of bravery that he has assumed. Once he is exposed, he will be easier to control and to mold into the shape desired.

(d) *Projection*. Projection is a mechanism in which the individual blames others for his own mistakes, shortcomings, and misdeeds and attributes his own unethical desires, impulses, and thoughts to others. Since a source utilizing this mechanism will blame others for his own mistakes he may be prompted to inform on other members of his own group. When a PW is first captured, the interrogator may trigger this reaction by blaming the officers or superiors of the source's group for his capture. The source's statements which blame others must be carefully evaluated for veracity.

(e) *Exhibitionism*. This is an egocentric method of obtaining attention whereby the person will attempt to overcome feelings of inferiority or inadequacy by boasting about his exploits, being disobedient for the purpose of attracting attention, and manifesting other attention-attracting behavior. Having attention centered on him by being selected for interrogation will appeal to such an individual. The information obtained, however, must be closely examined to uncover items of exaggeration or total fabrication.

(3) *Escape mechanisms*. There are other mechanisms used by the individual to mentally escape from unpleasant situations. Some of the more common escape mechanisms are—

(a) *Seclusion*. Signs of this escape mechanism are apparent in the source when he is overly shy, timid, and modest. The source feels that the less he has to do with others, the less he will become involved. The interrogator frequently can overcome this attitude with a quiet, slow, and tactful approach. The interrogator should appeal to the source's logic and reason, while minimizing the importance of the topic being discussed and the personal involvement of the source.

(b) *Fantasy*. This escape mechanism is commonly known as daydreaming. Individuals with little to do, such as prisoners, tend to daydream more than other persons; this sometimes presents a problem to the interrogator. He must

be careful when interrogating seclusive sources or sources who may have been prisoners for some time. After a source has imagined something for a long period of time, it often becomes fact to him, which creates for the interrogator the problem of separating fact from fantasy.

(c) *Negativism*. The source reaches the point where he refuses to cooperate in any manner or does just the opposite to what is asked. Usually, a source will reach this state after he has been under restraint for a period of time and has worked himself into a high emotional pitch of resentment, hostility, and fear. When confronted with this type of escape mechanism, the interrogator should approach the prisoner by trying to lessen his fears, hostility, and resentment, affording him some type of security. He should try to minimize the interrogator-source relationship and offer encouragement and reassurance.

(d) *Regression*. The source may retreat to earlier developmental stages in his life—in extreme cases, even to early childhood. The unconscious reason for such regression is to escape responsibility or reality. The source who is fearful of the consequences of the interrogation, or lacks faith in his own ability to withstand interrogation, may resort to regression to escape reality and the responsibility of facing the interrogator. In many cases, the interrogator can reestablish the source in his adult role and gain his cooperation by using a reasonable, sympathetic, and friendly approach. In extreme cases, the interrogator may have to use a "parent to child" approach to obtain pertinent information from the source.

(e) *Repression*. Repression is not a deliberate mechanism employed by individuals, but an involuntary action which tends to blot events from the memory, or deny past happenings. It affects especially memories of happenings which were violent, repulsive, illegal, or shameful. It is an unconscious effort of the individual who has feelings of guilt, shame, or loss of self-esteem. This mechanism was encountered quite frequently after World War II by interrogators among sources who had participated in or were associated with atrocities. When the interrogator encounters this type of escape mechanism, it may be necessary for him to assist the source in recalling repressed memories. The "futility" interrogation approach has proven to be successful in many cases of this type. However, it should be considered that in some cases, it may be desirable to avoid topics which the source has repressed,

depending on type of information the interrogator is seeking.

e. Measures to Insure Accuracy.

(1) *General.* While the interrogator attempts to get the maximum amount of usable information as circumstances permit, he must also strive to increase the value of this information by insuring its accuracy. In this respect, the interrogator must distinguish among things the source has seen, heard, or assumed. In each case, the source of the information should be ascertained. In a like manner, the interrogator should distinguish between information of which the source has definite knowledge, and information of which he is not certain.

(2) *Use of numbers.* Great care should be exercised in the use of numbers. The average person does not think in terms of large numbers. However, when asked, "What is the strength of your company?" a PW will often provide a quick answer without concern for accuracy. Especially in the case of overcooperative sources, there is a danger in accepting their estimates at face value. A better approach is to begin with a question as to the number of men in his squad; how it compares in strength with other squads; the number of men in his platoon; and how it compares in strength with other platoons; and finally, asking him about the strength of his company. This will provide both the interrogator and the PW with a firmer basis for the answer to the ultimate question, the strength of the company. It may also be foolish to ask a PW to provide an answer to a question such as this: "What percentage of your company are specialists?" Although he may give an answer, he may not have any idea what "percentage" means, what the number of specialists is, or what the term "specialist" really means. Statements such as losses were "high," "low," and other similar responses provide little information. Specific numbers should be obtained where possible; such words as "high" and "low" mean different things to different people.

(3) *Distances.* Sources are inclined to overestimate distances they have traversed. In calculating time and distance, consideration must be given to whether movement was by road or cross-country, the method of movement, and the geographical area involved. The interrogator can secure an accurate figure by asking how long and under what circumstances the march was undertaken—night, day, road conditions, terrain, and other circumstances.

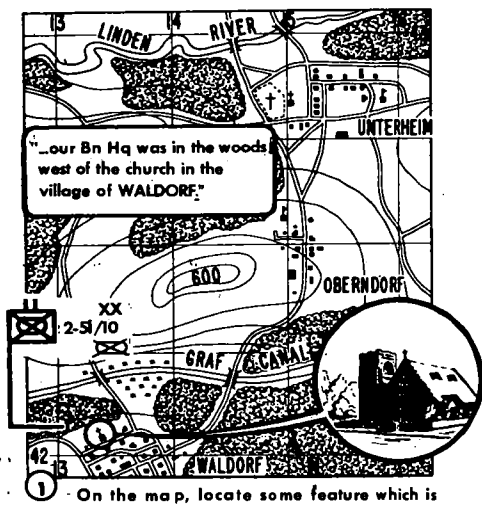
(4) *Map tracking.*

(a) While the experienced interrogator is an expert map reader, this may not be true of the source. In some cases, the source may be unable to adjust himself to the unfamiliar US Army maps. These problems may be overcome by using captured enemy maps which should be familiar to the prisoners. Relief maps are especially effective aids to interrogation because of the ease with which untrained persons can recognize familiar terrain features. In many cases, however, the interrogator will find it useful to resort to a technique known as "map tracking" in order to obtain accurate information. At tactical levels of command, the scope of interrogation is primarily concerned with the accurate location of enemy weapons, troop dispositions, installations, and other points on the map by means of coordinates of at least six digits.

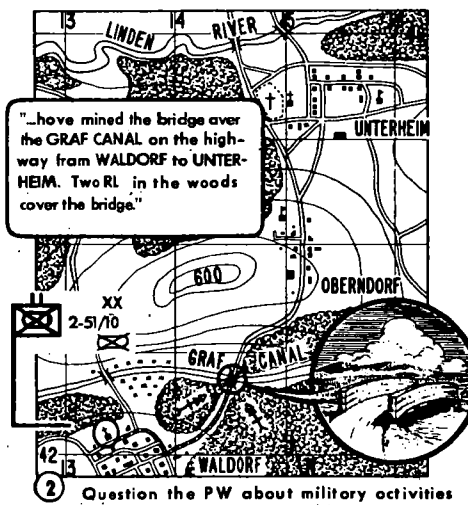
(b) Map tracking is based on the concept that an interrogator, completely oriented on his map in relation to the terrain in question, through a graphic portrayal in words and through association of ideas, can recall to the mind of the source various features of the terrain over which the latter has recently traveled, without the source seeing the map (fig 2-1).

(c) As a first step in the technique of map tracking, both the source and the interrogator must become familiar with a location on the terrain which can then become a common point of departure upon which to start the tracking and thereby the interrogation. From the capture tag, which accompanies the source and is prepared by the capturing unit, or from the results of questioning a guard or escort, the interrogator normally can obtain information on the time, place, and circumstances of capture of a PW, and the unit which captured him. The place of capture, if given in coordinates, will assist the interrogator in pinpointing it on a map and in aiding the source to recall terrain features of the area. If the source can remember the place of capture it can be used as a common point of departure. In the event the interrogator does not have accurate information from the capturing unit as to the place of capture and the source does not recall where he was captured, another terrain site familiar to both must be located to serve as a starting point. This point usually can be located by questioning the source as to his place of departure, the route he took, where he had been, or what he had seen while traveling (topography, prominent terrain features).

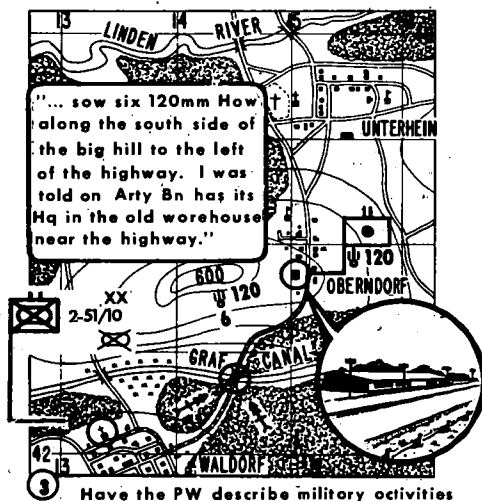
(d) The next step in map tracking is to



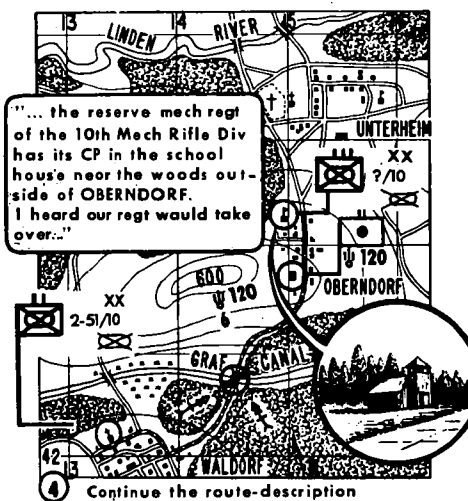
- 1 On the map, locate some feature which is well known to the PW.



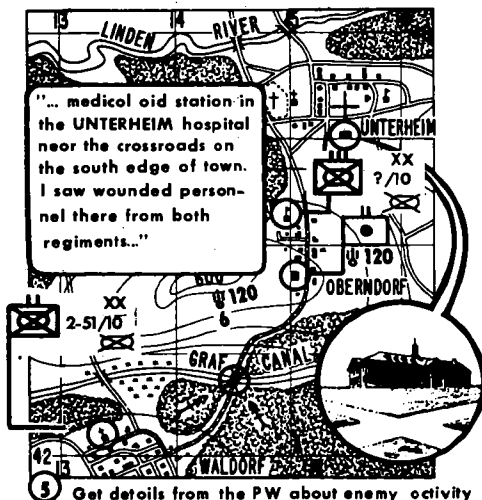
- 2 Question the PW about military activities within geographic limits known to the PW.



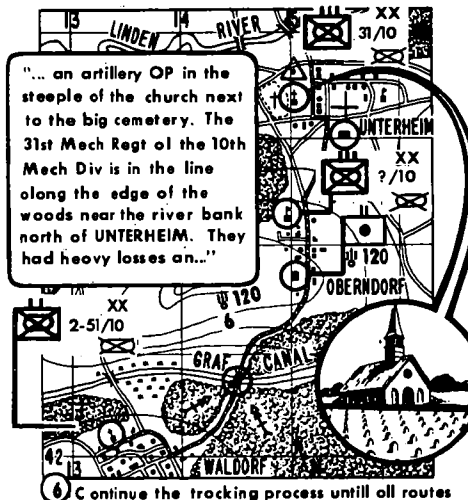
- 3 Have the PW describe military activities along a route he has traveled.



- 4 Continue the route-description



- 5 Get details from the PW about enemy activity which he has observed along known route.



- 6 Continue the tracking process until all routes known to the PW have been exploited.

Figure 2-1. Map tracking.

limit the geographical area on which the source will be questioned. This can be done by further questioning—what he had been doing, where he had been, and related questions. The distance the PW traveled from his initial point of departure to his point of capture is designated by interrogators as the “route.” The route limits the scope of interrogation to that portion of the terrain with which the source is familiar.

(e) The final step in the map tracking process is to question the source as to things that he may have heard or seen along his route. The technique employed is to begin at the common point of departure and to describe progressively all possible terrain features—roads, manmade objects, natural terrain features, and so forth, gradually leading the source from departure point to capture point. Continual references to the map should be made by the interrogator as he painstakingly leads the source from area to area and, in doing so, leaves nothing to chance. Every possibility is exhausted by asking the source questions as to what he heard; what he saw; what was to his left, right, front, and rear; while making continual progress through the route until the PW has been “tracked” to his point of capture. After the interrogator has “brought” the source to the point of capture, he can back-track along the route to pick up additional information about particular points of interest or features that may have been missed. The interrogator can then ask about other trips; i.e., down a road, trails, a body of water.

(f) Map tracking may be carried out in reverse order—from point of capture to point of origin. In some cases, this procedure may be best as it begins with a point on the map which the source remembers most vividly and from that point continues to the more dimly remembered past. In whatever order the map tracking is carried out, the procedures remain the same.

2-7. Termination Phase

a. The termination phase of an interrogation will depend on various factors. Examples of these factors are shown in (1) through (5) below.

(1) If the source is wounded, sick, or elderly, the interrogator may be forced to terminate the interrogation or discontinue it until a later time.

(2) The amount of information possessed by a source may be so great that several sessions will be necessary to obtain all the desired information.

(3) The attitude of the source may indicate termination or postponement. He may become bored or refuse to cooperate.

(4) All questions may be answered and the requirements satisfied.

(5) The interrogator may lose the initiative and decide to postpone the interrogation.

b. Whatever the reason for terminating the interrogation, the interrogator should consider the possibility that he or someone else may want to question the source at a later date. For that reason, the interrogation should be terminated on a friendly basis. The interrogator should inform the source that the information gained will be checked for accuracy, and if the source wishes to correct any statements or furnish further information he should contact the interrogator. Therefore the interrogator should state that the source may be “talked to” again at a later time. Finally, to facilitate future interrogation, the interrogator should reinforce the approach technique used to gain the source’s cooperation. The interrogator should never imply or state that the source is of no further value and will not be reinterrogated.

2-8. Recording and Reporting Phase

a. *Recording.* To insure accuracy and retention of details, it usually is essential that some form of notes or record be made during the course of, or immediately after, the interrogation. Whether or not the notes are taken during the interrogation will depend upon the circumstances, the cooperativeness of the source, and the nature of the topic under inquiry. In general, notes should be taken only if it can be done without distracting or silencing the source. In some cases, it may be desirable to have an assistant take notes or employ concealed sound recording equipment. This may be done either openly or may be concealed from the source. The interrogator usually should refrain from notetaking until he has made a favorable start and the source is communicating freely. At no time should notetaking by the interrogator be in such detail that it interferes with the interrogator’s observation of the source’s reactions to questions. Notes may be read back or sound recordings replayed for the source as a means of calling to his attention an inconsistency or to refresh his memory when pursuing a point which may have been covered earlier. Sound recordings made on one source may also be useful in interrogation of a second source who is uncooperative. Notes taken during the in-

terrogation should be reviewed as soon as the source departs, and gaps in the recorded information should be filled in while the details are still clear in the interrogator's mind. If sound recording equipment is to be used surreptitiously, it should be tested under simulated interrogation conditions. Immediately after the interrogation, the recording should be checked for clarity. The sound recording must be properly identified and secured at the conclusion of the interrogation.

b. Reporting Phase. Reports of interrogations may be either oral or written, formal or informal, and the exact type of report rendered will be as directed by SOP or by the agency or individual directing the interrogation. Oral reports usually are rendered when the value of the information to be reported is contingent upon the speed with which it reaches the using agency; they should

be followed by written reports to confirm and to provide a record for future reference. Many forms of reports will require the interrogator to include a narrative appraisal or coded evaluation of the source's reliability. Evaluation of the information normally is not required, but the interrogator does perform an appraisal service by accurately reporting the information obtained, and by his own observations of the source, if they are pertinent or significant. Conclusions based on the reported facts should be included so far as is practicable, but must be clearly identified as such. The most important information which the interrogator obtains may be valueless unless it is reported to intelligence agencies in usable form. This means that the interrogation report must be accurate and complete, yet concise. Interrogation reports are discussed in detail in chapter 5.

Section III. USE OF INTERPRETERS

2-9. General

Most military operations are conducted on foreign soil; consequently, there are occasions when available interrogators lack the linguistic ability to interrogate effectively the sources native to the particular area. The use of interpreters must be considered an unsatisfactory substitute for direct communication, but their use may be necessary. For example, Article 17 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 (GPW) requires that the questioning of prisoners of war shall be carried out in a language which they understand. The following restrictions limit the use of interpreters:

- a.* The difficulty of establishing rapport because of the lack of personal contact.
- b.* The increased time requirements—more than twice that which are required normally.
- c.* The possibility of misunderstanding—shades of meaning, tonal inflections, and certain idiomatic expressions are almost impossible to convey through an interpreter.
- d.* The complexity in using certain techniques of interrogation such as rapid fire questioning.
- e.* The additional security risk posed because the interpreter will become aware of intelligence requirements and may obtain much classified information during the course of interrogation.

f. The presence of an interpreter may cause an otherwise cooperative source to remain silent during the interrogation. Since the giving of information to the "enemy" is forbidden, some sources may be willing to give information only if they can be sure that there will be no retribution from their fellow PW, civilian internees, or others. The presence of a third party at the interrogation may cast doubt upon this assurance.

2-10. Desired Capabilities

To be effective, an interpreter should possess certain qualities or capabilities. Some of these are—

- a.* He should be completely fluent in the English language as well as the language of the source. This fluency is important in both oral and written methods of expression.
- b.* He should be able to adjust his personality to that of the source, and to that of the interrogation. (This is particularly important in areas where social caste systems exist—the interpreter may be of a distinct, separate class from that of the source; therefore, he must make a great adjustment in his attitude towards the source.)
- c.* Other qualities desirable in an interpreter are discussed in paragraph 2-11.

2-11. Selection of Interpreters

Interpreters should be selected from US military

or civilian personnel, if at all possible. In most instances, however, it will be necessary to employ foreign nationals for this purpose. In selecting an interpreter, the following factors must be given consideration.

a. Security Clearance. Normally, it will be required that the interpreter have a security clearance. This is dictated by the continual attempts of the enemy to penetrate our intelligence organizations and to learn our intelligence requirements.

b. Local Dialect. In addition to the normal desired language capabilities listed in paragraph 2-10a, the interpreter should have a good understanding of local dialects and slang expressions.

c. Personality. Where possible, the personality of the interpreter should mirror that of the interrogator. This is especially true in cases where special interrogation techniques, such as "Mutt and Jeff," are employed. As a general rule, the interpreter should be one who is capable of arousing feelings of respect and confidence.

d. Area Knowledge. Undoubtedly the greater the degree of area knowledge, the greater the value of the interpreter to the interrogator. However, if at all possible, the interpreter should not be a person from the immediate geographic area. Many persons hesitate to talk to a person with whom they are acquainted if data of a derogatory nature is to be divulged. On the other hand, the interpreter may be besieged by "friends" asking him to intercede on their behalf.

e. Social Status. This is a consideration in those countries in which social stratification exists. On the whole, a person who qualifies as an interpreter is an educated person and should be able to adapt himself to changing circumstances. To ease the situation where a disparity of classes may exist between the interpreter and the source, the interrogator should explain to the source that the conversation is between the two of them and the interpreter is merely an inconvenience imposed by the language barrier. In conjunction with social status, women are often relegated to an inferior role in certain societies. Their presence, therefore, may not be appropriate in cases where a man is being interrogated. It may be inappropriate even in cases where another woman is being interrogated, since she may resent being interrogated in the presence of the other woman.

2-12. Training of Interpreters

Generally speaking, the establishment of special schools for interpreters is not feasible. Consequently, the interrogator himself will be responsible for properly orienting the interpreters as to the nature of his duties, the standards of conduct expected, the techniques of interrogation to be employed, and any other requirements which the interrogator considers necessary. Training interrogators in use of interpreters is essential. Skill in this type of communication is neither natural nor easily learned. Special attention should be given to the development of language proficiency in the technical fields in which the interpreter is expected to be employed. The accuracy of translation should be stressed. Periodic testing and evaluation of the interpreter should be conducted; evaluation should be made without the interpreter's knowledge.

2-13. Interrogation with an Interpreter

The interrogation procedures to be employed must be adapted to the employment of an interpreter. Some of the adaptations to the normal procedures, discussed in *a* through *d* below, need only be considered at the time when the interpreter is first teamed with the interrogator. They need not be reconsidered thereafter if the interpreter and the interrogator constantly work together as a team.

a. Planning and Preparation. To insure maximum results from interpreter employment, the interrogator should take certain steps prior to the interrogation. Among these are the following:

- (1) Determine the security clearance, linguistic ability, personality, and general education of the interpreter. In reference to linguistic ability, if a special vocabulary (technical or professional and/or slang terms) or the precise translation of specific terms are necessary for a particular interrogation, the interpreter must be so informed. In some instances it may be necessary for the interrogator to provide a precise English definition of terms to insure a clear understanding by the interpreter. If possible, the interpreter should be given an opportunity to conduct any research necessary prior to the interrogation.

- (2) Brief the interpreter thoroughly on the information available regarding the source and the objectives of the interrogation.

(3) Instruct the interpreter on the physical arrangements for the interrogation and, if possible, permit him to observe the actual place and facilities to be used for the interrogation. The interpreter should know exactly where his physical position will be in relation to the interrogator and the source. The interpreter should be as close as possible to the two principals but sufficiently out of the way to allow them to face one another. In many cases, the most desirable arrangement is for the interrogator and the source to face one another at opposite sides of a table with the interpreter located at the end of the table.

(4) Instruct the interpreter on the manner in which the interrogation is to take place. The interpreter should be made to understand that he is the "right hand" of the interrogator and is very important to the interrogation, but that he must guard against any tendency to inject his own questions, ideas, or personality into the interrogation. The interpreter should use direct translations of the statements made by the principals, and avoid such expressions as "He wants to know if you . . ." or "He said to tell you that . . ."

(5) Select the method of interpretation, either alternate or simultaneous, to be used during the interrogation. The choice between them has to be made on the basis of the interrogator's evaluation of the interpreter's ability and personal characteristics, and in conjunction with other factors influencing the interrogation. Each method has certain advantages, disadvantages, and peculiarities which the interrogator must recognize.

(a) *Alternate method.* In the alternate method, the interrogator speaks entire thoughts, sentences, or even paragraphs, and then pauses to permit the interpretation of all that has been said. This method requires the interpreter to have an exceptionally good memory; it has the disadvantage of making the interpreter's presence more evident, thus tending to break down the desired eye-to-eye contact between the interrogator and the source. It does, however, allow the interpreter to rephrase statements to insure better understanding in the second language. This is significant when the other language has a sentence structure which differs from that of the language employed by the interrogator.

(b) *Simultaneous method.* In the simultaneous method, the interpreter speaks right along with the interrogator, keeping up with

him as closely as possible, usually a phrase or so behind. With this method, the highly skilled interpreter can more closely follow and render the exact mental attitudes, connotations and fine shades of meaning conveyed by either the source or the interrogator. Simultaneous interpreting enhances rapport between the source and the interrogator and promotes attentive listening since there will be no long pauses during which the two principals are not involved. Simultaneous interpreting has the disadvantage of greater error, especially where there is a difference in sentence structure between the languages. This method also requires a very high degree of proficiency in both languages.

(6) Practice, under conditions approximating those of the planned interrogation, is desirable.

b. *Approach, Questioning, and Termination Phases.* At the onset of the interrogation, the interrogator must instruct the source as to the role of the interpreter. The source is told to talk directly to the interrogator, and to avoid such phrases as "Tell him that . . ." and "I would like to have you say . . ." The interrogator and source must use simple, direct language and take care to avoid the use of ambiguous questions or statements. They must also control their rate of speech and, while talking, avoid looking at the interpreter. The interpreter's role is to give an accurate translation and to refrain from engaging the source in personal conversation during the course of the interrogation. In all of these phases, the interpreter should assume a secondary role.

c. *Recording and Reporting Phases.* Both the interrogator and the interpreter should take part in preparing the record and the report of the interrogation to eliminate, insofar as possible, all ambiguities and to insure explanation of words which cannot be translated into precise language.

d. *Other Considerations.*

(1) *Procurement.* Interpreters usually are obtained in one of two ways—they are assigned or the using element or interrogator may be required to hire them. When it becomes necessary to hire an interpreter, the hiring element should determine—

(a) The prospects for continued availability of the interpreter (e.g., is the interpreter subject to conscription into the armed forces, perhaps that of another country?).

(b) The qualifications of the individual in relation to the desired employment.

(c) The probability of the individual being granted a security clearance.

(2) *Evaluation.* The interrogator has the responsibility to evaluate constantly the interpreter's capability and reliability. This is true even for interpreters who may have been employed for long periods of time.

(3) *Culture and social problems.* A problem which will arise, especially when using foreign nationals as interpreters, is the cultural and social difference between the interpreter and the source. For example, the interpreter and source may be from groups of peoples who traditionally hate each other. No matter how proficient or experienced an interpreter he may be, it should be expected that certain animosities and prejudices are going to affect his attitude in his dealings with others. These prejudices may be based on religious, political, ethnic, or other differences. Such attitudes have no place in harmonious coordination and communication, and it is the respon-

sibility of the interrogator to watch for and control such attitudes.

(4) *Rapport with the Source.* Communication between two persons becomes increasingly difficult when a "middle man," the interpreter, is introduced into the situation. The use of an interpreter is time-consuming and impersonal, and impedes the flowing continuity of communication. The interpreter, however, is in direct communication with the recipient, and definitely may influence the tone and ultimate meaning of the communication, as well as the mood or tenor of relationship with the recipient.

(5) *Rapport with the interpreter.* The establishment of rapport with the interpreter is vital. The interpreter must accept the fact of his relative position—he works for the interrogator. It is not his position to make decisions, but to act as a communication medium. By the same token, the interrogator must realize that the interpreter is a professional assistant, and he should be treated accordingly.

Section IV. THE POLYGRAPH

2-14. General

One of the technical aids available to the interrogator is the polygraph. While it is sometimes possible to detect that a person is lying by simple observation of such signs as blood rushing to the face, thumping of the heart, an uncontrollable impulse to swallow, or the inability to "look the interrogator in the eye," not all persons exhibit these reactions outwardly. Some individuals are able to maintain a controlled, calm attitude with no outward sign of emotion. Through the use of a polygraph, certain physiological changes in blood pressure, respiration, and electrodermal response (changes in skin resistance) can be recorded mechanically. When properly diagnosed by a trained, competent examiner, these findings may give some indication as to whether or not a person is telling the truth. The fear of detection appears to be the principal factor causing the physiological changes to take place in an individual, but other factors such as remorsefulness or consciousness of wrongdoing can act as contributing factors. Since this instrument requires a trained examiner and controlled physical facilities, its use will be limited, especially in tactical interrogations. In this regard, some of the factors discussed in the following paragraphs will not be applicable to the normal PW

type interrogation. However, interrogators should be aware of the capabilities of the polygraph and its availability for use in special cases. The situation may well arise wherein it is essential that the truthfulness of a particular source be determined. The polygraph may prove a valuable aid in making this determination.

2-15. Use of the Polygraph

a. Capabilities.

(1) *Establishing knowledgeability.* The polygraph can be used to examine selected potential interrogation sources to establish the extent of knowledgeability. It permits the interrogator to concentrate his efforts on the most potentially productive source, particularly in counterintelligence and criminal interrogation.

(2) *Establishing veracity.* Indications of deception recorded by the polygraph will provide valuable means for providing the interrogator with specific points upon which to concentrate his interrogation efforts. Just as valuable is the evidence of a lack of attempt to deceive on the part of a person furnishing information; this indicates to the interrogator that the source probably will be truthful concerning any information he may reveal.

b. Limitations.

(1) *Emotional tension or extreme nervousness.* When the source has just been extensively interrogated or is at the point of exhaustion at the time of testing, polygraph findings often are inconclusive. It is normal, however, for most sources to be somewhat apprehensive and nervous during a test with the polygraph. The polygraph examiner must distinguish between natural emotional tension or nervousness on the source's part and attempts at deception.

(2) *Physiological abnormalities.* Heart and respiratory disease, excessively high or low blood pressure, the use of drugs, narcotics, or barbiturates, and recent serious illness or injury could adversely affect the examination. The interrogator should be alert to detect any such abnormalities in a source and inform the examiner of them prior to the examination.

(3) *Mental abnormalities.* Sources who are feeble-minded (idiots, imbeciles, and morons), those suffering from mental disorders (paranoids, schizophrenics, and manic depressives), and those who are emotionally unstable pose a definite limitation to examination. Such sources may not understand the questions posed, nor be able to distinguish between truth and falsehood. In addition, the use of the polygraph on persons of little education or sophistication (often encountered in stability operations in underdeveloped countries) may induce an irrational fear or psychological reaction that completely negates the value of the examination.

(4) *Unresponsive Sources.* Some sources will fail to respond sufficiently to produce conclusive results. This group would include among others, sources who have no fear of detection, who are able to control their responses through mental attitude, who have been previously tested, and who are physically exhausted or under shock.

(5) *Answers.* No narrative answers can be obtained—only "Yes" or "No" answers. Subsequent interrogation, however, may elicit the necessary details, using examination results as a basis for questioning.

(6) *Questions.* Only a limited number of relevant questions can be asked in any given test. Consequently, test questions must be carefully planned and selected.

(7) *Consent of Source.* An obvious limitation is the necessity for obtaining the consent

and willingness of the source to undergo a polygraph examination. US citizens have certain rights which must be safeguarded. AR 195-6 governs the use of the polygraph in this connection. These rights normally are not applicable to non-US sources; however the source's cooperation, or lack of it, has a direct influence on results of any examination. Status of Forces treaties may provide restrictions on polygraph examinations for some non-US Sources.

(8) *Variance in ethical values.* When a source holds ethical values which render him insensitive to specific matters on which he is being questioned, the results of the examination may not be conclusive. The examiner must attempt to ascertain the cultural background of the source and to understand those aspects that have a direct bearing on the validity of the examination.

c. Physical Facilities. The examination should be conducted in a plain room, free from distraction (fig 2-2). A two-way mirror may be necessary to provide a means for witnesses to observe from an adjoining room without distracting the source. Such a precaution is often taken when the source is a woman, to preclude any later charges of mistreatment or mishandling of the source on the part of the examiner. The room should also be equipped with listening and recording devices.

d. Responsibilities of the Examiner. Aside from the preparation of the physical facilities and the polygraph, the examiner must determine if the source is psychologically and physiologically ready for the examination. In addition, the examiner is responsible for the final formulation and phrasing of the questions to be asked during the examination. These questions are based upon information concerning the case and the source obtained from the investigator prior to the examination.

e. Employment. In order for the examiner to conduct an effective polygraph test, he must be provided with all the available facts and circumstances forming the basis for the test. Such information is essential to the examiner so that, in coordination with the interrogator, he will be able to formulate the questions to be asked during the examination. Polygraph tests should not be conducted unless the examiner agrees that sufficient facts are available upon which pertinent questions can be based and constructed. It is the responsibility of the interrogator to coordinate with the examiner prior to the examination. The

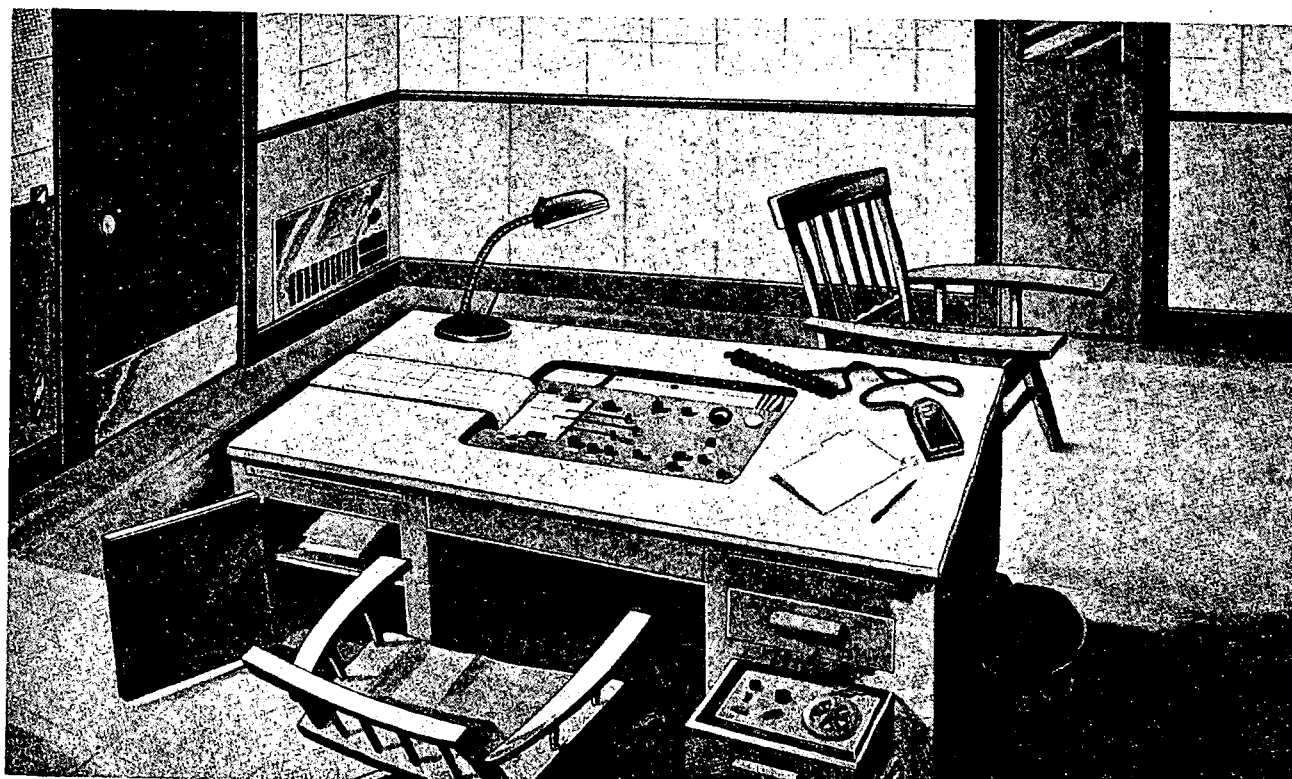


Figure 2-2. Polygraph examination room.

interrogator must brief the examiner on the complete situation concerning the source, and the interrogator must provide all available information pertaining to the source's background—his past life, history, and all personnel data. Information of this sort not only enables the examiner to more readily engage the source in conversation, but more importantly, it gives him data for preparing control (known answer) questions for the test.

f. Special Considerations. The use of a polygraph examination conducted on US citizens is governed by AR 195-6. When a polygraph capability is present or available, interrogation personnel, particularly chiefs of interrogation elements, must be familiar with this regulation. This regulation provides that certain authorization must be obtained and certain procedures followed in criminal and personnel security investigations of personnel of the Department of the Army, or of personnel outside the Department of the Army requiring access to classified defense information. These procedures are generally not applicable to non-US Sources. If, however, the source is charged with or suspected of having committed a violation of US law or international law and is subject to trial either by US court-martial or other US court, a failure to advise the source of his rights against self-incrimination and of his right to counsel as provided by law will prevent the use against him at a subsequent trial of any evidence so obtained. A prisoner of war can be validly sentenced only according to the same pro-

cedural standards that apply to members of US Armed Forces. The staff or installation judge advocate should be consulted in doubtful cases. For use of the polygraph in counterintelligence operations, see FM 30-17.

g. Summary. The interrogator should remember that the polygraph is an investigative aid only, and it should never be used as a substitute for exhaustive interrogation or investigation. It may be used to guide him into the correct channels of interrogation, to select the proper person to interrogate, or it may be used to aid in determining the truth of a man's statements. The instrument cannot perform miracles—the polygraph only records the physical responses of the human body to psychological stimuli. Disposition of a source should never be based solely on the result of a polygraph examination. A positive result on such an examination does not discount any information upon which the interrogator based his initial doubts which led him to request the examination. The interrogator can expect one of only four conclusions from the polygraph examination—

- (1) There were indications of attempted deception.
- (2) There were no indications of attempted deception.
- (3) The examination was inconclusive.
- (4) No opinion could be rendered due to incomplete examination; e.g., suspect refused to continue.

CHAPTER 3

INTERROGATION OPERATIONS (STANAG 1059: SEASTAG 1059, STANAG 2022, SEASTAG 2022: STANAG 2033, SOLOG 69)

Section I. INTRODUCTION

3-1. General

The basic techniques and procedures of interrogation outlined in chapters 1 and 2 are valid for all interrogations. Tactical interrogations normally will be limited to obtaining that information about the enemy and terrain which the commander at each echelon requires to fulfill his mission. Sources possessing strategic and other non-tactical information will be recommended for detailed interrogations at higher levels (field army and above). Normally, interrogations conducted at corps level and lower echelons are tactical in nature and limited in scope. Interrogations conducted at field army level and higher may be either tactical or strategic in nature and are carried out in greater detail. The primary sources of information during tactical operations are PW. These captured enemy personnel are first-hand and last-minute observers of enemy operations. They represent one of the few forms of direct association with the enemy and usually possess valuable information. Other sources of information are enemy and friendly civilians, refugees, defectors, captured espionage agents, and informers. Because these sources may have lived in or passed through areas occupied and or controlled by the enemy, they can provide valuable information. These types of individuals include personnel who are not PW and who should be screened and interrogated by counterintelligence personnel. One other important source of information, which interrogation personnel will be required to exploit in tactical operations, is captured enemy documents. Documents will probably be found in the possession of PW or other detainees and on the battlefield. They provide critical and sometimes detailed information about the enemy which he has recorded in his own words and for his own use.

3-2. The Geneva Conventions

a. Treatment of sources will be in accordance with the laws of land warfare as derived from customs and treaties to include the Geneva Conventions, 12 Aug 49, para 1, article 3 (see app E, this manual) and AR 633-50. It is important that the interrogator be thoroughly familiar with the Geneva Conventions to include those portions pertaining to the various categories of captured personnel (especially those without PW status), their privileges, and obligations. An interrogator who is able to draw upon his knowledge of the Geneva Conventions has in his possession a valuable interrogation tool.

b. Under the Geneva Conventions, a PW, when questioned, must give basic identity data consisting of his full name, rank, date of birth, and service number or equivalent information. Willful refusal of this obligation by the PW only allows a restriction of privileges accorded to his specific rank, but does not permit any restrictions of his general PW rights.

c. The interrogator must observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. In general, the Geneva Conventions prohibit any form of physical or mental torture, coercion, inhumane treatment, or threats of these methods as a means of obtaining information. This restriction need not handicap the interrogator, since force is neither an acceptable nor effective method of obtaining accurate information.

d. Observance of the Geneva Conventions by the interrogator is not only mandatory, but advantageous, because there is a chance that US personnel, when captured, will receive better treatment, and enemy personnel will be more likely to surrender when it becomes known that US treatment of detainees is humane and just.

e. Should a detainee violate regulations or commit an offense of the law, he will be afforded the same judicial rights as those guaranteed US military personnel. He will be informed that he is under suspicion (or is charged) of committing an offense, told the nature of the offense, and his rights under Article 31, UCMJ, will be explained to him. Should he be tried, his trial and sen-

tencing, or exoneration, will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the UCMJ and current international law and agreements.

f. Further information concerning the treatment of detainees, from capture through evacuation and interment, is contained in paragraphs 3-3 and 3-4 and in FM 19-40.

Section II. TREATMENT, HANDLING, AND EVACUATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND OTHER DETAINEES

3-3. Treatment of PW

a. This section is primarily applicable to Prisoners of War as defined in Article 4, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 (GPW), contained in appendix E. However, this section is also applicable to those detainees whose official status has not been determined, but whose circumstances of capture or apprehension indicate probable Prisoner of War status. For treatment, handling, and evacuation of sources not entitled to Prisoner of War status, see FM 19-40, FM 27-10, and AR 633-51.

b. The success or failure of an interrogation often will be determined by the way a prisoner is handled and treated from the moment of his capture through his final interrogation. The most critical period is from the moment of capture until the first interrogation. This is known as the "conditioning period." When a prisoner is first captured, he usually is overwhelmed by the shock of battle, his defeat, and subsequent capture. This shock, plus the natural insecurity of not knowing what will happen to him, creates a feeling of distress or psychological inferiority in the prisoner. These feelings within the prisoner provide a tremendous advantage to the interrogator; therefore, the prisoner should remain in this state of mind through his interrogation. Personnel coming into contact with the prisoner must know the proper handling procedures in order to assist in maintaining this state of mind. The criticality of this period makes it extremely important that a qualified interrogator come into contact with the source as soon as possible. Thus, a detainee should be evacuated as soon as practicable.

3-4. Handling of PW

The proper conditioning of PW for interrogation can be materially aided by a well-organized and

smoothly functioning handling and evacuation system. Careful training of US and other friendly troops is essential to assure the proper handling of PW. (FM 21-75 and ASubjScd 19-4 will be of assistance in preparing and conducting such instruction.) Capturing soldiers should disarm, search, segregate, and tag prisoners and evacuate them to the battalion combat trains area. PW are then evacuated under battalion guard to the forward division PW collection point located in the brigade trains area. The forward division collecting point normally is operated by the military police platoon supporting the brigade (fig 3-1). Additional information on the handling of PW is given in FM 19-40 and FM 61-100.

a. *Disarm.* Immediately after capture, the prisoner will be disarmed. When a large group of prisoners is captured, as a temporary expedient they will be instructed—verbally or through the use of sign language—to drop their weapons and to step aside so that their weapons can be collected. Weapons of intelligence value obtained as a result of this disarming should be placed in the custody of a guard to be evacuated along with the PW. Otherwise the weapons should be disposed of in accordance with established SOP. Further information on the handling and evacuation of captured enemy materiel is contained in FM 30-16, and AR 755-2.

b. *Search.* After the PW is disarmed, a search for concealed weapons, items which may serve as weapons, equipment of intelligence value, and documents should be conducted. Ideally this search should take place as soon after capture as possible—before the PW has an opportunity to rid himself of anything. Those items of equipment which cannot be used as weapons or aid in escaping will be retained by the PW. Equipment in this category includes: helmet, protective mask, uniform, rank insignia, decorations, and other related items. Anything containing recorded information—letters, papers, official documents,

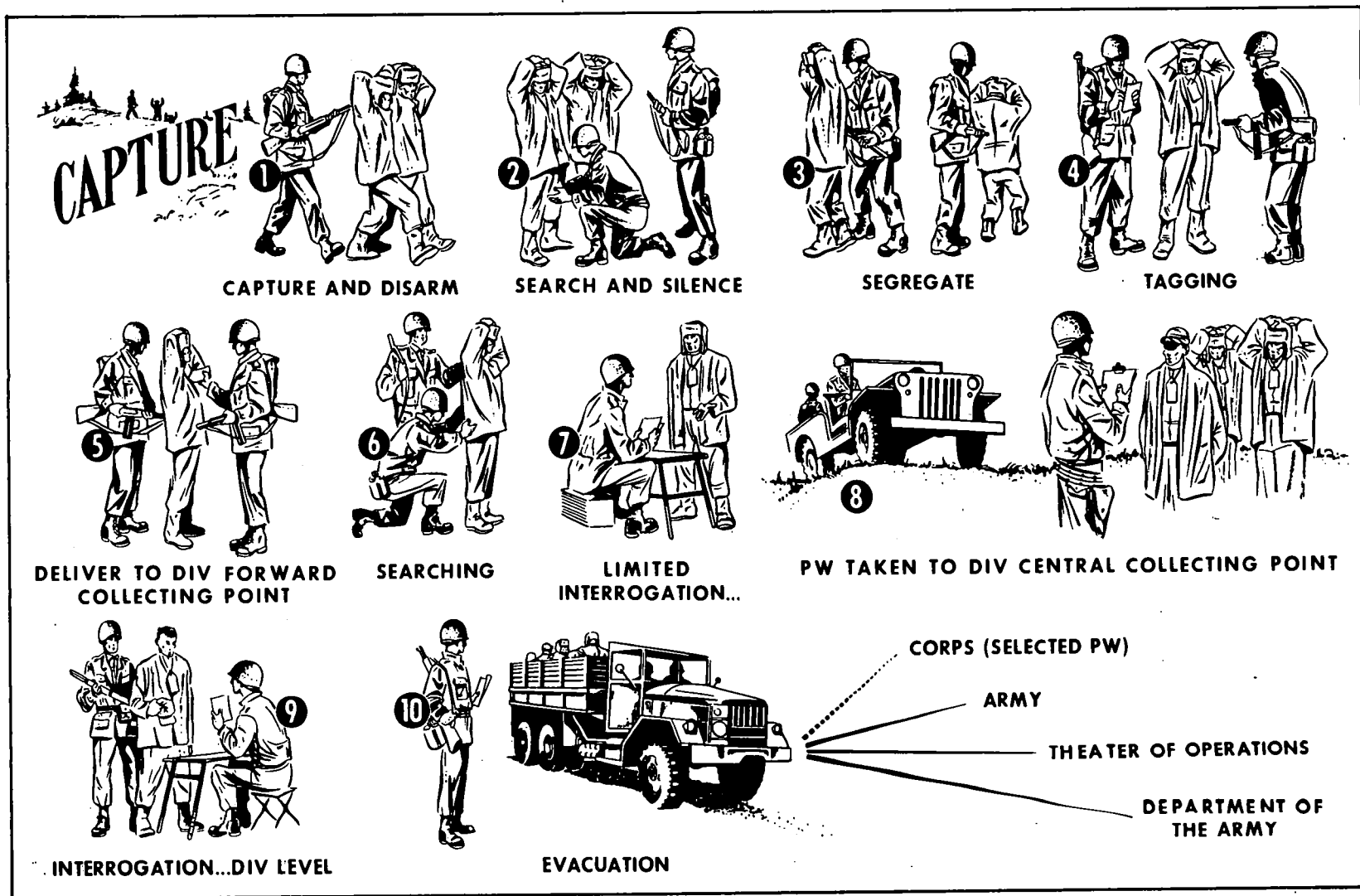


Figure 3-1. Handling and interrogation of PW at tactical levels.

maps, and photographs—is removed from the PW. Document tags should be completed and attached or the documents should be otherwise identified with the PW from whom taken. Care must be taken not to deface the documents. These documents should then be placed in the custody of a guard and evacuated along with the PW.

c. Segregation. As soon as practicable after capture, the PW should be segregated. Among PW there will be individuals who, because of rank, training, and other reasons, will influence other PW. These individuals will be more security conscious and therefore less amenable to the interrogation, and they will try to influence weaker and subordinate PW to act likewise. Other problems will arise if people of varied backgrounds remain together; e.g., military and civilian, male and female, officers and privates, etc. In order to prevent the strong-willed PW from influencing the weaker, and to enhance control, PW should be segregated. The following groupings or categories for segregation are suggested:

- (1) Officers.
- (2) Noncommissioned officers.
- (3) Privates.
- (4) Deserters.
- (5) Suspect civilians (leaders should be segregated from other suspects).
- (6) Females (to be evacuated separately, if possible).
- (7) Political indoctrination personnel.
- (8) Suspected enemy agents.

Further classification and segregation are accomplished at successive echelons of evacuation and in PW camps as necessary to accomplish security and control, physical safety of individual PW's, the efficient utilization of their labor, and compliance with the mandatory requirements of the Geneva Conventions.

d. Tagging.

(1) *Responsibilities of the capturing unit.* Each PW should be tagged by the capturing unit. The tag can be filled in without talking to the PW (fig 3-2). At a minimum, this tag should indicate date/time of capture, place of capture (using grid coordinates), the circumstances of capture, and the capturing unit. In addition, the capturing unit should check appropriate boxes on the tag to indicate whether or not the PW had weapons or documents in his possession. If the

PW had documents in his possession, the capturing unit should complete the lower half of the tag (document tag). To maintain the association between documents and prisoners, tags are serially numbered prior to issue to units with the identical number appearing on both the document and capture tag portions. This will facilitate the rapid exploitation of prisoners by interrogator personnel.

(2) *Responsibilities of the interrogator.* In order to avoid false confirmation of information obtained from a series of interrogations at various echelons, the interrogator will enter an interrogation serial number (INTG SN) on the back of the capture tag and on the interrogation report. (The INTG SN is not to be confused with the internment serial number assigned to PW at higher echelons for administrative control purposes.) Only one INTG SN will be allocated to each PW. It will not be changed or reallocated at higher echelons. The system of allocating INTG SN is as follows:

(a) Two letters indicate the nationality of the unit which captured the prisoner.

(b) Two letters indicate the service or enemy forces to which the prisoner belongs.

(c) Four or five digit numbers, as required, designate the interrogation team which carried out the first official interrogation.

(d) A number to identify the prisoner himself, allocated in numerical order in which the team conducted the interrogation. The following is an example of an interrogation serial number to be entered on the reverse side of the captive tag (fig 3-2) and on any report resulting from interrogation of a PW: US-AR-23543-140. The first 2 letters indicate that the PW was captured by a US unit. The second 2 letters indicate that the PW is a member of the enemy army forces. The five digit number represents the interrogator team number which conducted the interrogation, and the last number indicates that this is the 140th prisoner interrogated by this team.

e. Evacuation. The normal chain for evacuating PW is from the point of capture to the battalion combat trains area. From this point, PW are evacuated under battalion guard to the forward division PW collecting point established in the committed brigade trains area. From division forward collecting points, PW are evacuated to the division central collecting point by military policemen of the division military police company. Field army military police normally are

CAPTIVE TAG	INSTRUCTIONS (Captive Tag)
TAG NUMBER _____	1. Complete upper half of tag for each captive.
DATE/TIME OF CAPTURE _____	2. If captive has document, check yes. Complete and detach lower half of tag.
PLACE OF CAPTURE (Coordinates) _____	3. Securely affix tag to captive.
CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE _____	Additional information: _____
WEAPONS ☐ NO ☐ YES ____ (Type)	_____
DOCUMENT ☐ NO ☐ YES (If yes, complete lower half of tag)	_____
CAPTURING UNIT _____	_____
DO NOT REMOVE TAG FROM CAPTIVE	INTG SN: _____
DOCUMENT TAG	INSTRUCTIONS (Document Tag)
TAG NUMBER _____	1. Complete lower half of tag for each document or group of documents captured from one individual or location.
DATE/TIME OF CAPTURE _____	2. Wrap document to prevent loss or damage.
PLACE OF CAPTURE (Coordinates) _____	3. Securely affix tag to document.
DOCUMENT FOUND ON:	4. If captured from an individual, evacuate with guard.
☐ CAPTIVE	5. If captured from other than an individual, evacuate through intelligence channels.
☐ OTHER (Describe) _____	Additional information: _____
CAPTURING UNIT _____	_____
DO NOT REMOVE TAG FROM DOCUMENT	_____

FRONT VIEW

BACK VIEW

Figure 3-2. Suggested format for captive and/or document tag.

in charge of moving prisoners from the divisions to the Army cage. (For additional information see FM 19-40.) At lower levels (below brigade), interrogators may assist in instructing untrained personnel who will serve as guards. Routine measures to be taken by the guards in handling PW during evacuation are as follows:

- (1) Prevent escape.
- (2) Maintain segregation.
- (3) Enforce silence.
- (4) Be alert for PW attempting to destroy

or discard documents or other items which may have been overlooked in the search.

(5) Do not allow PW to have any provisions or comfort items (food, drink, tobacco) except those necessary for sustenance of life.

(6) Keep the evacuation moving—speed is essential.

(7) Allow no one to talk to the PW except intelligence, medical, or other authorized personnel. Wounded prisoners are evacuated through medical channels. They may be interrogated upon approval of competent military medical personnel.

Section III. PROCESSING OF ENEMY DOCUMENTS

3-5. Handling, Reporting, and Evacuation of Captured Enemy Documents

a. Captured enemy documents include any piece of recorded information which has been in the possession of the enemy and subsequently comes into US possession. This includes US documents which the enemy may have previously captured. Basically, enemy documents are acquired in two ways—they are found in the possession of detainees or on enemy dead, or they are found on the battlefield. Captured enemy documents are generally of two types—*official documents* of governmental or military origin (such as overlays, field orders, maps, codes, field manuals, identification cards, and reports), or *personal documents* of a private or commercial origin (such as letters, diaries, newspapers and books).

b. Captured enemy documents must be sent without delay to higher headquarters. This will insure that their intelligence value will be determined and exploited at the earliest time. The following procedures have been formulated to aid this timely evacuation and exploitation:

(1) Documents found on detainees and those documents found on the battlefield which can be exploited more efficiently when combined with PW interrogation, will be given to the PW escort guard for delivery, with the PW, to the next echelon in the channel of evacuation. In exceptional cases, documents may be evacuated through intelligence channels ahead of the PW for advance study by intelligence agencies.

(2) Technical documents found with materiel and which relate to the materiel's technical design or operation should be evacuated with the materiel. If the operational situation prevents

evacuation of the materiel, the documents should be identified with the materiel by means of an attached sheet marked "TECH DOC" listing the precise location, time, and circumstances of capture, and as detailed a description of the materiel as practical. If possible, photographs should be taken of the equipment and evacuated with the document. An object of known size (i.e., a ruler) should be photographed along with the materiel to provide size reference (FM 30-16).

(3) Documents from other sources (enemy dead or found on the battlefield) are evacuated to the nearest intelligence officer (S2/G2) for disposition.

(4) All documents should be identified with the following minimum information:

(a) When it was captured (date and time).

(b) Location of capture (grid coordinates).

(c) Circumstances under which it was captured (including when applicable, identification with the detainee on which found).

(d) The capturing unit.

This minimum information should be placed on a document tag shown in figure 3-2. It is never written on the document itself. Documents should not be marked, altered, or defaced in any way.

(5) All personnel involved in the evacuation and handling of documents will take care to protect the documents from soiling, weather, and wear.

(6) The echelons for evacuation of documents found on detainees are the same as for the detainee himself—normally capturing unit to battalion, brigade, division, and to field army, by-

passing corps. Those documents found on dead enemy or on the battlefield follow these same channels, *but include corps*, unless otherwise prescribed.

3-6. Documents Found on Detainees

a. All documents found on a detainee should be taken from him immediately to prevent his destroying or disposing of them. Any document taken from a detainee must be identified carefully with the detainee from whom taken.

b. The disposition of a document will depend on the nature of the document itself. Basically three actions can be taken concerning a document found on a detainee.

(1) *They can be confiscated.* Official documents, except those issued for personal use (such as identity documents) are confiscated. This means that they are taken with no intention of returning them to the person on whom they were found.

(2) *They can be impounded.* Personal documents are impounded. This means that they are taken with the intention of returning them to the owner at a later time. This same procedure is followed with other valuables.

(3) *They can be returned to the detainee immediately.* Identity documents are frequently taken from the detainee by an interrogator, examined briefly, then returned to the detainee. The Geneva Conventions prescribe that identity documents may not be permanently removed from detainees.

c. Normally, documents found on a PW or other detainee should be evacuated by the escort guard who escorts the PW. *These documents aid the interrogator by providing facts which are especially helpful in the initial phases of interrogation.*

3-7. Document Processing

A captured document, except those found on or related to a detainee, passed from the capturing unit into intelligence channels, will be processed through various echelons. Each echelon may extract certain information from the document; however, the document should be rapidly processed and transmitted to the next higher echelon. The following is a normal chain of events for a captured enemy document:

a. The capturing unit will forward the docu-

ment to the intelligence officer of its immediate headquarters (e.g., an infantry company would forward documents to its battalion S2). The document will then be processed and forwarded through intelligence channels.

b. Normally, interrogators attached at brigade level are the first intelligence specialists who can examine or exploit captured documents. In addition to interrogating prisoners of war, and other detainees these interrogators, within their capability; will scan the documents and extract from them such information as may be of value to the brigade. In any case—whether interrogators are located at brigade or not—the documents will be evacuated quickly to division. If at brigade it is desired to retain portions or all of the document for future exploitation, a copy of the document or extracts of desired portions will be made. *The original document will not be altered or retained.*

c. At division, the documents will be scanned for tactical information of immediate value to the division. Again, if it is desired to retain portions or all of the document, a copy will be made or the information will be extracted. The unaltered original must be evacuated.

d. *At division, the documents will be assigned a category dependent on the type of information contained in the document. Categories assigned documents are not permanent; they may be changed at any time during the process of evacuation.* Information considered to be of value at division level may not have importance at field army or vice versa; it depends on the information sought and other information already available. This is particularly true of information with a critical time factor; documents containing useful tactical information frequently lose their value when the information becomes outdated. Categories merely determine the priority of exploitation.

(1) Category "A" documents contain information of immediate tactical, psychological, or strategic value. Examples of this type of document are those which contain information such as enemy order of battle, the employment of new weapons and equipment by the enemy, and the enemy's logistic and morale situation. Information from this type document will be transmitted to higher, lower, and affected adjacent units by the most expeditious means available.

(2) Category "B" documents contain cryptographic items and information relative to enemy

radio systems. This category includes such items as encrypted messages, code books and sheets, signal operating instructions, radio manuals, etc. Category "B" documents require special handling to restrict the number of individuals having knowledge of their capture and for contents. They will be handled as SECRET and will be forwarded through intelligence channels to the nearest United States Army Security Agency (USA-SA) unit or the Special Security officer supporting the division as expeditiously as possible. They will be tagged in the regular manner to indicate place, time, date, circumstances of capture, and capturing unit.

(3) Category "C" documents contain information of apparent lesser value to intelligence staffs. Examples of this type of document are personal letters, pinup pictures, commercial or business literature, fiction books, comic magazines, etc. However, it must be remembered that the most innocuous appearing documents may contain fragmentary information which, when evaluated in conjunction with intelligence from other sources, may divulge important tactical or strategic intelligence information concerning the enemy. Additionally, documents which fall into this category often provide valuable assistance to the interrogator (para 3-8b below).

(4) Category "D" documents contain no information of apparent value to intelligence staffs, but require special handling. Included are documents the value of which cannot be determined. This category includes items such as oil paintings and money. Again, it is important not to give authority to untrained personnel to make the decision regarding the value of captured enemy documents.

e. Priority of transmission is determined by the category of the document. "A" documents receive the highest priority, then "B," "C," and lastly "D." Category "B" documents are transmitted separately. All documents are studied carefully; information falling into the "A" category is extracted for immediate use, and the documents are forwarded in accordance with the priority given them. In cases where the quantity of documents is such that tagging of individual documents is not feasible, the division intelligence section will transmit such documents with a "batch slip." The batch slip lists the transmitting headquarters, time, place, and circumstances of capture of the documents and capturing unit, as well as pertinent control data (fig 3-3).

f. Division will evacuate documents to corps if the documents are not accompanying a specific detainee. If a document is associated with a specific detainee, it will be evacuated along with the detainee to field army. At corps as at division, the documents will be scanned for tactical information of value to corps. After extraction of information of interest, the documents will be evacuated to field army.

g. The lowest level to which document examiners normally are assigned is field army. A document examination section of the interrogation element is found at this echelon. Documents normally are processed at field army as follows:

(1) Upon arrival, documents are logged into the captured documents log which shows the time received, description of the document, time and place of capture, and capturing unit as well as pertinent control data (fig 3-4).

(2) Documents are screened to determine further transmission priority based on immediate command requests and directives. Information of immediate tactical value is extracted and reported to the G2 section as expeditiously as possible.

(3) Full or extract translations will be accomplished as directed by the G2. The original translation is appended to the document for transmission to higher headquarters and a file copy is kept by the document examination section (fig 3-5).

(a) When documents have been processed by the document examiners they are prepared for transmission to the appropriate higher headquarters (normally theater). A separate package is made for all documents captured on the same date, at the same place, and received by the documents examination section at the same time.

(b) Temporary numbers are given each package of documents. Example: T-101-D-14. The T-101 indicates the identity of the MI unit. The D-14 indicates the package number of the documents.

(c) A documents inventory showing time and place of capture, capturing unit, forwarding headquarters, and item numbers assigned each document as well as an inventory describing the transmitted documents is prepared in triplicate. One copy is retained by the preparing section and two copies accompany the documents (fig 3-6).

h. At theater, there normally will be more elaborate document examination elements. Here may be found combined and possibly national inter-

BATCH SLIPSHIP TO: HQ, 7th Corps FROM: 3d Inf DivBATCH NO: 6 ITEM COUNT: 4 DATE: 5 Jun 7...TIME & PLACE CAPTURED: 041600 Jun 7... vic RB 214638CAPTURED BY: Co A, 2d Bn, 15th Inf, 2d Bde, 3d Inf Div.CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE: Found lying about in abandoned
enemy CPDATE RECEIVED: 4 Jun 7. BATCHED BY: PFC J. P. JONES

Figure 3-3. Sample-batch slip for transmittal of captured documents.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS LOG							
Intg Co, 529 MI Bn							
FILE NO.	DATE & TIME RECEIVED	INCOMING BATCH NO.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	TIME & PLACE OF CAPTURE	CAPTURING UNIT	RECEIVED FROM	DISPOSITION
123	052000 Jun 7...	6	Operations Plan, 17th Aggressor Mech Regt	041600 Jun 7... vic-RB 214638	Co A, 2d Bn, 15th Inf. 2d Bde, 3d Inf Div.	3d Inf Div	T-207-D-17
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Figure 3-4. Captured documents log.

(CLASSIFICATION)**Intg Co, 529 MI Bn****6 Jun 7...****TRANSLATION REPORT****1. Control data:**

- a. Item No: 2
- b. Description of document: Operations Plan, 17th Aggressor Mech Regiment, typed in Esperanto, 2 pages
- c. Capture (DTG and place): 041600 June 7..., vic RB214638
- d. Capturing unit: Co A, 2d Bn, 15th Inf, 2d Bde, 3d Inf Div.
- e. Circumstances of capture:
- f. Received (date): 5 Jun 7... in Batch No: 6
- g. Type of translation: (Extract).

2. Text of translation:

(Translation typed in here, continuation sheets used as needed)

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 3-5. Sample document translation report.

Intg Co, 529 MI Bn

PACKAGE NUMBER: T-207-D-17

CAPTURED BY: Co A, 2d Bn, 15th Inf, 2d Bde, 3d Inf Div.

TIME & PLACE CAPTURED: 041600 Jun 7... vic-RB214638

CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE: Documents captured on battlefield.

INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS

ITEM NO.

1. Overlay to accompany operations plan, 17th Aggressor Mech Regt, notes in Esperanto.
2. Operations plan, 17th Aggressor Mech Regt, typed in Esperanto, two pages.
3. Administrative Directive, 6th Aggressor Army, 10 May 7... mimeographed in Esperanto, seven pages.
4. Personal letter and envelope to Captain Emil KROWKOLSKI, Hq 17th Aggressor Mech Regt, from his brother in Uditz, HOSTILONIA; written in Esperanto, dated 24 May 7... three pages.

Figure 3-6. Sample—captured documents inventory.

rogation centers which will include a document examination center. Documents at theater level will be given a final screening to determine categories and disposition of documents. Detailed exploitation and indexing will be performed by the document centers.

(1) Category "A" documents will be translated, retained, and stored within the theater. Pertinent information will be disseminated to requiring agencies and units. The stored documents will be accessible to any authorized agency either in the original form or by photographic reproductions.

(2) Category "B" documents which may be received through intelligence channels or otherwise acquired at theater level will be transmitted as expeditiously as possible to the USASA unit specified by the command.

(3) Category "C" documents will be given a careful screening to insure that they contain no information of value. Then they will be retained within the theater, to be distributed in accordance with theater instructions which may include destruction.

(4) Category "D" documents will be screened carefully and disposition made depending on the nature of the document. Documents which contain information of value to military branches (but not intelligence information) will be forwarded to the interested branch. For example, unmarked maps and charts of previous unknown types will be forwarded through engineer topographic channels. Documents relating solely to captured equipment will accompany the equipment through technical intelligence channels. Other documents will be handled as directed by theater procedures or appropriate authority.

3-8. Documents—Aid to Interrogation

Some documents which provide little information of intelligence value serve as invaluable aids to the interrogator when used in the interrogation

of sources, specifically PW. Especially valuable are these documents which have a continuing standard format or pattern. Although there are many types of documents which may aid the interrogator, the majority fall into two broad groups—official documents and personal documents.

a. Official Documents. Identification documents (identity cards or booklets, passports, visas, etc.) are examples of official documents with established formats and patterns. Most countries adopt one particular format for an identity document which remains unchanged for many years. Identity cards or booklets may contain the following information:

(1) Basic identity data—name, rank, service number, date of birth, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, and blood type.

(2) Branch of service—the interrogator may use this information to develop questions for the PW to whom the card belongs; i.e., an infantry lieutenant might well be a platoon leader; an artillery lieutenant might be a forward observer.

b. Personal Documents. Personal documents include such things as letters, diaries, notes of meetings, notes of things to do, etc. Into this category also fall engraved watches, bracelets, and fraternal, school and wedding rings. Additionally, what may be termed "pocket litter"—miscellaneous items that most people carry in their pockets for whatever the reason—falls within this category. These items may or may not be of intelligence value, but they provide the interrogator with valuable tools in the planning and formulation of the techniques used during the Approach Phase of an interrogation. Often these items will provide the key needed to obtain the willing cooperation of the source. However, all effects and articles of personal use, except arms, military equipment and military documents or related notes, shall remain in the possession of the source as required by international law.

Section IV. SCREENING AND SELECTION OF SOURCES

3-9. General

Screening is that activity which identifies and selects detained personnel to determine future handling. Close coordination between the capturing forces, civil authorities, interrogators, and military police units is essential to accomplish

the screening process. Screening must take place at each echelon and accomplish the following:

a. Identify those detainees who are to be interrogated.

b. Establish interrogation priorities based on the requirements of the supported command.

c. Extract and report priority information of a perishable nature.

d. Provide a foundation of information for subsequent interrogations.

3-10. The Screening Process

The screening process varies at each level, but the basic considerations are time, facilities, and personnel available. It is important that interrogators select only the most likely and most knowledgeable sources since time is usually critical. To the extent that conditions permit, the steps described below should be taken.

a. As a preliminary step in the screening process, all detainees are assembled on open ground and organized or segregated by interrogation personnel into smaller groups. Civilians (who are normally screened and interrogated by counterintelligence personnel) are segregated from military personnel, officers from enlisted men and NCO. These groups are then subdivided by nationality, grade or rank, organization, branch of service, political affiliations, military or civilian specialty, and so on. Each major group is then further separated according to categories necessary for control and to make the "screening" effort more effective. The major consideration in such screening is, of course, the intelligence requirements of the command.

b. Screening personnel attempt to locate the most highly qualified prisoners for interrogation. Since the initial groups are formed by having the PW voluntarily move to designated groups, those who have intentionally placed themselves into the wrong category are automatically selected for further interrogation and possible referral to counterintelligence personnel.

c. In the first stage of individual screening, each detainee reports to an initial screener who questions the detainee in as much detail as time and circumstances allow to ascertain his true identity and determine his general intelligence information potential in the light of requirements. The number selected for interrogation normally is larger than actually required, and those not selected are designated for evacuation. Depending upon the screening plan, the screener may record basic information on those selected, together with reasons for the initial selection, or he may complete a simply coded form designed so the detainee cannot understand what is written on the form. A written report by the initial

screener usually is unnecessary if the preliminary screening and planning arrangements are sufficiently detailed. The selected sources are then instructed to report to a second screener seated nearby.

d. The second screener prepares a report based on the results of his screening. Further clarification and exploration of the detainee's background is accomplished by the second screener and the detainee's intelligence potential is estimated by relating his specific areas of knowledge to outstanding intelligence requirements. After the screening report is prepared, the detainee is referred to the final screener.

e. The final screener makes his selection based on the overall intelligence requirements and priorities assigned. By weighing such factors as the capability of the interrogation unit and housing capacity against the estimated intelligence potential of the detainee, the final screener makes his decision. Those selected are retained in a holding compound. The final screening report is then prepared and forwarded to the chief interrogator who prepares the necessary interrogation schedules and assigns selected detainees to interrogators for detailed intelligence interrogation.

f. In many instances, the limited number of interrogators and limited time will necessitate simplification of the foregoing process to the extent that a single interrogator may perform the entire screening process. His ultimate task will be that of the final screener above.

g. The screening of refugees, displaced persons, and evacuees generally follows the same pattern used for screening of PW. The initial screening of civilians in these categories normally will be conducted at brigade level. Further screening will be conducted in assembly areas and assembly centers. Screening to satisfy counterintelligence requirements, should be accomplished by counterintelligence elements in coordination with intelligence interrogators, psychological operations and civil affairs personnel, and military units in the area.

h. According to their value to intelligence, prisoners of war and other detainees may be divided into categories. These categories are assigned to sources at their initial interrogation or screening. The assigned category is not permanent and may be changed at a higher echelon. The categories discussed here are assigned by letter; how-

ever, in some areas, local policy may dictate that other designations be used.

(1) *Category A.* This category embraces high-level sources whose broad or specific knowledge of the enemy war effort makes it necessary for them to be interrogated without delay by specially qualified interrogators at the highest echelon. Types of sources in this category include—

(a) General officers, chiefs of staff sections or divisions or larger units, heads of staff sections at field army and above.

(b) Scientific and technical personnel with current knowledge of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, rockets, and missiles.

(c) Political officers and psychological warfare personnel.

(d) High civilian officials, war correspondents, etc., who have a broad knowledge of enemy logistic capabilities or political and economic factors.

(e) Persons with detailed knowledge of enemy communications, particularly ciphers and cryptographic equipment.

(f) Persons in intelligence units or staff positions.

(2) *Category B.* Sources who have enough information about the enemy on any subject of value to intelligence, in addition to information of immediate tactical value to warrant a second interrogation.

(3) *Category C.* Sources who have only information of immediate tactical value and thus do not warrant a second interrogation.

(4) *Category D.* Sources who are interest to intelligence.

3-11. Screening at Echelons Below Field Army

The initial selection of sources for interrogation should be conducted by experienced interrogators. This basis for screening will be the current intelligence requirements of the command. At the tactical levels of division and lower, sources are screened to locate those with information that will affect the current tactical situation. Corps may interrogate selected sources at division collecting points or at special cages in the vicinity of their own headquarters, in which case they evacuate and hold such sources. Corps is not in the normal channel of evacuation of PW. Therefore, screening at this level is primarily involved with the preliminary screening of prison-

ers captured or sources detained by corps troops. Corps interrogators make selections of sources held at division and field army levels for special interrogations to meet corps requirements.

3-12. Screening at Field Army

a. *General.* The normal channel of evacuation for all PW and most other sources leads to field army. Consequently, the prisoner traffic into a field army PW cage will often become heavy. For this reason, the facilities of the cage, the disposition of the interrogation element, and the responsible military police units must be sufficiently flexible to conduct rapid and yet thorough screening of captured personnel on a very large scale. Unlike lower levels of command, the factors of security against enemy ground operations and proximity to the intelligence officer are not the deciding factors in the selection of a site for the army PW cage. Facilities necessary for temporary detention and interrogation normally are available; furthermore, the cage should not be located near the army headquarters.

b. *Previous Screening.* The more thorough the process of screening accomplished at lower tactical levels, the more rapid and effective will be the screening at the army PW cage. Although all of the PW who arrive at the field army cage may have been screened previously, the interrogation group must rescreen them for the following reasons:

(1) All field army EEI and screening requirements cannot be disseminated to lower level interrogators. Consequently, screening at lower levels cannot be sufficiently selective to identify all types of sources which the field army may require for interrogation.

(2) The needs of field army are broad in scope and concern long-range plans rather than the fluid tactical situation of lower units.

(3) Time and personnel required for screening may not be available at lower echelons.

(4) Sources suitable for interrogation at higher levels must be selected in accordance with the desires of the theater J2.

3-13. Selection Criteria for Interrogation at Field Army

In order to simplify the process of recognizing likely interrogation prospects at field army, individual background, position, duty rank, and other factors must be considered.

a. Individual Background. Normally, positions of trust are occupied by intelligence personnel. They are generally in a position to participate in or to observe significant activities which would be of particular interest and importance to military intelligence officers. Such personnel are also frequently assigned to positions which demand specialized or technical training. These factors make them valuable interrogation prospects when captured; on the other hand, in many instances relatively uneducated or unintelligent sources who were in seemingly unimportant positions may have had access to highly sensitive installations and sensitive data. Such personnel should not be disregarded, but should also be subjected to screening as time permits.

b. Position. The position a person has held in his army or government is often an excellent indication of his suitability for interrogation. The position or assignment can frequently be determined from a study of his uniform or of his personal papers. The following list of positions or military occupational specialties may assist the interrogator in determining the relative value of specific persons for intelligence exploitation:

(1) Commanders and staff officers of the combat arms and technical services above battalion level.

(2) All personnel engaged in the supervision and operation of communications and message centers at regimental level or above.

(3) Personnel engaged in the personal service of senior officers (secretaries, drivers, orderlies, and valets).

(4) Personnel engaged in psychological warfare, military intelligence, counterintelligence, censorship, and civil affairs activities.

(5) Personnel engaged in the supervision or dispatch of transportation for men and supplies.

(6) Personnel engaged in nuclear warfare, or chemical, biological, or radiological operations including planning, development, research, or maintenance of equipment.

(7) Cryptographic personnel of all types including maintenance and repair personnel.

(8) Political and technical advisors.

(9) Specialized medical personnel.

(10) Personnel engaged in or previously engaged in the research, development, maintain-

ance, or testing of new weapons, materiel, or tactics.

(11) Personnel with technical knowledge of existing weapons, materiel, and tactics.

(12) Technical repair and maintenance personnel for all types of equipment.

(13) Reconnaissance personnel and "special mission" personnel.

(14) Senior clerks (NCO) of all staff sections above regimental level.

(15) Third-country personnel accompanying or operating with enemy forces (e.g., advisors, observers, technicians).

c. Duties. A knowledge of the specific duties of sources will assist interrogators in making rapid and sound decisions as to whether sources should be retained for interrogation.

d. Rank. Military rank normally is an indication of the knowledge or information possessed by an individual concerning his own forces. As a general rule, officers are the best prospects for interrogation, with noncommissioned officers and privates following in that order. Frequently, however, persons of low rank will have access to great amounts of information and will be of more importance than persons of higher rank.

e. Other Factors. Enemy personnel, whose position, duty, or rank make them most likely to possess the kind of information required, are the least likely to be captured, since they are not usually stationed near the front. Except in fluid situations, such as encountered in stability operations, or for such special operations as breakthroughs, airborne operations, and long-range reconnaissance missions which would yield sources from higher levels of enemy command, most of the persons captured in normal operations are the soldiers from the front line positions. Although few of these troops possess high-level information, certain individuals will have observed and overheard items of military information which may be highly significant. Sources who may have opportunities to observe or to hear of important information are—

(1) Personnel who are important by virtue of being related to, or friendly with, influential military or civilian persons of the enemy country.

(2) Company and battalion commanders and members of battalion staffs, to include enlisted specialists.

(3) Liaison officers, drivers, and messengers.

(4) Officers and noncommissioned officers with friends and acquaintances at higher headquarters who gave them important information.

(5) Members of long-range reconnaissance missions.

(6) Members of corps or army reconnaissance units, survey, and engineer demolitions and bridging parties operating near front lines.

(7) Third-country personnel.

3-14. Sources Suitable for Interrogation by USASA

The US Army Security Agency (USASA) has an interest in interrogating certain PW, defectors, and refugees who possess any knowledge of the enemy's communications and electronic fields. Such personnel include persons possessing a working knowledge of the enemy's—

a. Communications.

b. Noncommunications electromagnetic equipment.

c. Codes and ciphers.

d. Electronic warfare.

Whenever such personnel are discovered during the screening process their availability for interrogation should be reported immediately to the nearest USASA support element or the supporting special security officer, (both normally available at division and higher). The commander of the USASA unit obtaining information through the resulting interrogations and examination of documents coordinates this information with the signal officer and the intelligence officer on the staff of the commander in whose area of responsibility the USASA unit is operating.

Section V. TACTICAL INTERROGATIONS

3-15. Command and Control of Interrogation Elements (Units)

Interrogation elements serve under the staff supervision of the intelligence officer of the echelon to which assigned or attached. The command function is exercised by the commander of the MI unit to which the interrogation is organic, through the chief of the interrogation element. The intelligence officer (G2/S2) insures that the interrogation effort is directed towards fulfillment of the intelligence needs of his units by providing essential elements of information and other intelligence requirements to the interrogation element. The intelligence officer also sees that the chief of the interrogation element receives frequent briefings to insure up-to-date knowledge of the tactical situation and of future operational plans. The chief of the interrogation element should make frequent visits to the G2/S2 section for these briefings and to study the G2 situation map, the G3 operations map, and imagery of critical areas. He must also take steps to insure receipt of distribution of intelligence reports, order of battle reports, and pertinent studies, and he must arrange for receipt of an adequate supply of maps and aerial photography.

3-16. Coordination

Effective coordination between all intelligence agencies and the intelligence officer is imperative

for efficient operations. Just as important is the coordination between the interrogation element and other collection and production elements. Coordination with other agencies is effected either directly on an informal basis, is authorized, or through the intelligence officer of the unit concerned.

a. *Order of Battle Sections.* Normally, interrogators are a primary source of order of battle information. The chief of the interrogation element should make certain that daily personal contact with order of battle sections is accomplished either by himself or by someone appointed to this duty. During these visits, all questions and information pertaining to order of battle elements can be discussed and later disseminated to the various interrogators. Interrogator elements must receive all reports and findings made by order of battle personnel; in turn, all interrogation reports should reach order of battle personnel. It is essential that direct contact be maintained between these two elements, preferably by direct telephone. This is to insure access to important information which may arise between liaison visits.

b. *Imagery Interpreter Elements.* Interrogators should maintain close contact with imagery interpretation elements. Interrogators may be required to verify identification on airphotos and should report information of interest to the ima-

gery interpreters. Imagery interpreters can aid interrogation personnel by furnishing photographs for use in connection with interrogation and by verifying leads originally obtained through interrogation.

c. Technical Intelligence Personnel. Normally, interrogation elements coordinate with technical intelligence units or teams through the appropriate intelligence officer (G2/S2). The technical intelligence company and its field teams furnish guidance and requirements to the interrogation elements in the form of questionnaires and interrogation guides. These prove to be valuable aids to the interrogator in obtaining specific technical information. Upon discovery of sources who possess technical information, interrogators notify the nearest technical intelligence representative through appropriate intelligence channels. At times, interrogators may interrogate sources for technical intelligence personnel to obtain detailed technical information. At tactical levels, this is the exception rather than the rule, but it may, nevertheless, be necessary when technical information is of immediate tactical value.

d. Counterintelligence Elements. Coordination between counterintelligence elements and interrogation elements is necessary at all times. This coordination is effected continuously, directly or indirectly, at the discretion of the intelligence officer. Counterintelligence elements are active in the security screening of refugees and civilians in the combat zone. Counterintelligence personnel and interrogators must work together to insure proper interrogation of enemy civilians or personnel speaking the enemy language. Interrogator personnel can further assist the counterintelligence effort by—

(1) Furnishing leads on suspected enemy agents.

(2) Informing counterintelligence elements concerning enemy personnel dressed in other than enemy uniforms.

(3) Furnishing information on suspected enemy intelligence personnel.

(4) Referring to counterintelligence elements, or making available to them for interrogation, all prisoners of war and other sources of counterintelligence interest. Counterintelligence personnel are trained specifically for interrogation on cases of suspected espionage, sabotage, or subversion. Their knowledge of the counterintelligence situation (to include hostile intelli-

gence activities) enhances full exploitation of appropriate sources.

e. Interpreters. Interpreters assigned to non-intelligence duties (e.g., with commanders or staff officers) come in contact with many friendly civilians who, in casual conversation, may impart information of intelligence interest. These interpreter personnel will also be required from time to time to translate foreign documents. Coordination should constantly be maintained between the interrogation element and these interpreter personnel. This coordination may be on a direct or indirect basis at the direction of the intelligence officer.

f. Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Elements. Normally, interrogation elements coordinate with PSYOP elements to obtain information concerning the motivational factors and cultural value systems of the individuals to be interrogated. PSYOP units, as a part of their normal operations, develop detailed analysis concerning psychological and cultural factors of both friendly and hostile elements in the area of operations. Such information will help interrogation personnel in understanding the source's attitudes, value system, and perception; it will also assist in obtaining information more rapidly.

3-17. Tactical Interrogations Below Brigade Level

a. Normally, in conventional military operations, interrogation personnel are now attached below brigade level; however, in some combat situations it may be desirable to conduct limited tactical interrogations at the battalion or lower level. For this reason, skilled interrogators from the division MI company may be temporarily attached to committed battalions to assist in exploiting PW immediately upon capture for EEI of the capturing unit. Usually such interrogations at the battalion and lower level are brief and are concerned only with information bearing directly on the success of the combat mission of the capturing unit. Some circumstances which would indicate the advisability of such interrogations are when—

(1) A unit or landing force is assigned an independent mission in which the S2 is primarily responsible for collecting information necessary to fulfill the unit's mission. This is particularly true when immediate tactical information is essential to the accomplishment of the unit mission.

(2) There is a definite need for a complete or fairly detailed interrogation at a lower level to permit rapid reaction based on the information obtained.

(3) A patrol's mission is to reconnoiter enemy terrain on a basis of information obtained from PW captured during the patrol.

b. Interrogators employed for temporary periods at battalion level usually are placed under the direct operational control of the battalion S2. They are fully oriented on the battalion mission and the immediate information desired from captured PW. In other instances, interrogators may be situated at brigade in an "on-call" status. In this type of employment, interrogators can proceed to any of the subordinate battalions as circumstances warrant. Upon completion of a low-level immediate-type interrogation, the interrogators can return to brigade and resume the on-call status.

c. While the advantage of having skilled interrogators at battalion and lower levels to conduct immediate-type interrogations is obvious, it must be realized that situations will exist wherein interrogators will not be available to commanders and S2 officers for exploitation of PW and other sources.

d. Commanders and S2 officers below brigade level who are unable to obtain interrogator support from higher echelons should include provisions in unit and staff SOP for the immediate-type exploitation of detainees. Organic personnel should be screened for language capability and/or interrogator experience. Provisional interrogators should be designated and provided limited instruction and training in their additional interrogator duties, if at all possible. In this regard, each of the organic personnel designated as a provisional interrogator should have a working knowledge of the contents of this manual, circumstances permitting, as well as applicable portions of FM 30-5.

e. Combat personnel engaged in, or supervising, the immediate-type tactical questioning of PW at the time of capture or at the battalion collecting point are responsible to insure that PW are afforded the proper treatment and handling procedures described in paragraphs 3-3 and 3-4. Guiding principles in the conduct of immediate-type PW questioning are—

(1) *Use of force.* The use of force, even under severe combat conditions, must be prohi-

bited. Similarly, inhumane treatment and unjustifiable exposure of detainees to grave danger is prohibited.

(2) *Psychological pressures.* Psychological pressures as distinguished from acts of violence, have been discussed in chapter 2. Such pressures have application in the immediate-type interrogation, although the element of time will likely restrict their use. PW should be separated from one another as soon as possible after capture, and the weaker-willed PW selected for immediate exploitation.

(3) *Limited questioning.* Questioning of the PW for immediate-type exploitation must be restricted to essential information only and the PW should be evacuated from the immediate combat area as soon as possible. Noninterrogator personnel must be sure, however, that the *who, what, where, when, and how*, of their immediate intelligence needs have been satisfied prior to evacuation of the PW.

(4) *Security.* PW selected for immediate-type interrogation at or near the point of capture should be removed from "sight and sound" of other PW and any friendly activity in the area. Further, personnel engaged in questioning PW must be careful not to reveal the mission of their unit or its vital interests directly or indirectly in their questioning procedures.

(5) *Information obtained.* The information obtained during immediate-type interrogations should be passed through intelligence channels for operational use and for future interrogation exploitation purposes. Commanders and intelligence officers should insure that regular interrogator personnel working at the division collecting points are made aware of the PW who have been exploited for immediate-type procedures, to include *when, where, by whom, and the results*.

3-18. Interrogation Operations at Brigade

a. *General.* The first formal interrogation takes place at brigade level. Interrogation teams will be attached temporarily to brigades in contact with the enemy when determined appropriate by the division G2. These teams come from the interrogation section of the MI company attached to the division it supports. Interrogations at brigade level are primarily tactical in nature and deal only with information of immediate value to the brigade. All other information which the source might possess normally is developed at higher levels. However, any vital tactically ori-

ented economic, political and sociological information obtained on a by-product basis should be passed to the supporting civil affairs element. At brigade, the scope of the interrogation changes from hour to hour as the tactical situation develops; therefore, the interrogations must be geared to cope with any tactical possibility at a moment's notice.

b. Interrogation Site. Interrogation personnel at brigade should be located adjacent to the division forward PW collecting point in the brigade trains area. The collecting point should be out of sight and sound of other activity in the trains area and as near as practical to the normal routes of evacuation. The distance between the collecting point and the command post is an important consideration. Whenever possible, the collecting point and interrogation site should be within walking distance of the command post or at least within a few minutes driving distance.

c. Desirable Facilities. Prisoners of war need not be kept within the confines of a building or other shelter at brigade level since they seldom remain at a forward collecting point for more than a few hours before being evacuated. The use of open fields, courtyards, gardens, jungle clearings, or other similar sites, provided they are hidden from enemy ground observation, will suffice for processing and guarding PW at brigade level. These areas should be inclosed with barbed wire, whenever possible, for more efficient handling of PW. Space should be available to allow interrogation personnel to work without being observed by prisoners who have not yet been interrogated. If possible, interrogations should be conducted in rooms of an adjoining building, or in nearby tents which offer a degree of privacy. Guards should escort PW to and from the interrogation rooms or areas in such a way that they cannot be seen by others who have not yet been interrogated.

3-19. Interrogation Operations at Division (or Separate Brigade)

a. General. The principal tactical interrogation of PW and screening of civilian detainees takes place at division level. While the interrogation procedure is similar to that employed at brigade level, the scope of the interrogation is much broader. Previous interrogation reports received from brigades or battalions are reviewed and information is expanded by further interrogations for available tactical information pertaining to

all collection requirements. In this respect, the interrogators at division level prepare and disseminate more detailed interrogation reports.

b. Interrogation Site. The division central PW collecting point is operated by division military police under the supervision of the division provost marshal. The interrogation section should be located in the vicinity of the division central PW collecting point, normally along the main supply route (MSR). The distance between the interrogation facility and the G2 section is not as critical at division as at brigade level. Personal liaison between the interrogation section and the intelligence section, although extremely important, may not be required as frequently as at brigade. Normally at division, the G2 directs the collection efforts of the interrogation section in conjunction with the military intelligence company commander.

c. Desirable Facilities. Since the division interrogation section normally handles and interrogates more captured personnel than at brigade, and interrogations are conducted in greater detail, the division interrogation facilities will be larger. Whenever practicable, interrogations should be conducted in improvised interrogation rooms in buildings adjacent to the division collecting point. If possible, several separate rooms should be available to permit the conduct of multiple interrogations.

d. Scope of Interrogations. The broadened scope of interrogation includes such items as unit movement, rear area installations, troop morale, and health. Tactical interrogations, with emphasis on order of battle and other requirements of the G2 collection orders, are conducted on selected PW, to include air and naval personnel who were engaged in ground fighting roles. After extraction of tactical information, such PW will be evacuated to the field army cage or detained for further interrogation by Air Force and Navy interrogators. It may be advantageous, in some instances, to conduct interrogations at division medical clearing facilities. Wounded prisoners being evacuated through medical channels are frequently valuable sources of information, and the fact that the PW is wounded and is in an "enemy" hospital puts him in a state of mind conducive to interrogation. The requirement for permission of competent US Army medical personnel to interrogate wounded PW and other sources must be borne in mind.

3-20. Interrogation Operations at Corps

a. General. Corps is not in the normal channel of evacuation of PW and civilian detainees. However, corps does maintain adequate holding facilities for those sources selected at division or at field army for interrogation on matters of corps interest or those PW captured by corps troops. In addition, corps interrogation personnel interrogate selected prisoners at division collecting points and the field army cage without physical transfer to corps, whenever possible.

b. Intelligence Requirements. The scope of the corps interrogation effort normally does not include requirements for strategic intelligence. The emphasis is, therefore, on tactical intelligence appropriate to the fulfillment of the mission assigned to corps, which normally requires more detailed and long-range tactical information.

c. Personnel Interrogated. Interrogations at corps are normally limited to the following types of sources:

- (1) Those captured directly by corps troops.
- (2) PW and civilian detainees in the custody of corps military police or counterintelligence elements and recommended by them for tactical interrogation.
- (3) Sources specially selected at field army for evacuation to corps for detailed tactical interrogation.
- (4) Sources selected by division interrogators for interrogation at corps based on general knowledge of Sources.

d. Desirable Facilities. Corps military police have the mission of handling and guarding prisoners of war at the corps PW cage. The corps cage normally is not as large as the division central collecting point. However, at corps level, particular emphasis should be placed on providing facilities adequate for the interrogation of prisoners of high position or rank. Since interrogations normally will last longer, a greater degree of comfort than is customary at division level should be provided, if possible. In other respects, the type of interrogation facilities and equipment parallel those found at division.

e. Screening for Further Interrogation. Corps interrogation personnel may screen persons interrogated at division for further interrogation at the corps cage. After extraction of detailed tactical information at corps, prisoners are evacuated for detailed tactical and strategic exploita-

tion at higher levels. Normally, corps interrogators will base their selections upon specific instructions and EEI from higher headquarters and the corps mission. Continuous coordination is required between corps, field army, and division interrogators to insure a smoothly functioning operation.

3-21. Interrogation Operations at Field Army

The scope of interrogations at field army is widened by the broad intelligence requirements of the army commander, as well as by the special information requirements of the numerous technical service staff agencies, other intelligence agencies, and other services. All such special needs for information are coordinated by the field army G2 section. Army interrogators must be aware of these overall intelligence requirements in order to exploit captured personnel to the highest degree possible for the broad range of specialized information required. Because of these special requirements, interrogation at field army level should be conducted by interrogators who specialize in given fields; for example, armor, engineer, medical, etc. This specialization will enable interrogators to extract from PW more detailed information. The officer in charge of interrogations may assign specific interrogators as screeners and others to specialized areas; however, he must coordinate the overall effort to prevent duplication or gaps in the information obtained.

3-22. Interrogations in Other Operations

a. General. The functions and basic operational techniques employed by the interrogation element attached to the infantry division are applicable to interrogation elements supporting armored, amphibious, and airborne operations in any terrain or climate. Differences arise primarily in the planning stages and in the objectives of interrogation. These differences normally result from the inherent characteristics of each of the types of units and the terrain and climate involved. For example, the interrogator who is to engage in airborne and amphibious operations will be dependent upon intelligence support from higher agencies during the planning stage. This is necessitated by the fact that the unit does not and probably will not have actual contact with the enemy until a specific operation is commenced. Once H-Hour arrives, the interrogator will be faced with a rapidly developing and

changing tactical situation. At this time, adequacy of the preparations made during the planning stage will affect critically the degree of success to be achieved by the interrogators. Consequently, the interrogator must make a concerted effort to learn everything possible about the objective area—the terrain, the enemy, and the weather—and relate these factors to the mission of the unit supported. Only by taking these steps will the interrogator be able to assure himself of success and of being prepared to commence interrogations as soon as possible after contact with the enemy is established. The objectives of the interrogations will be dependent upon the mission assigned and the type of unit supported.

b. Amphibious Operations.

(1) *General.* Interrogators and counterintelligence personnel attached to units designated for amphibious operations should become familiar with the nature of this type operation. The assault landing team is the basic subordinate task organization of the assault echelon of a landing force. Regardless of whether a battalion landing team or a brigade landing team is the basic element, it will operate independently during the first stages of the landing and be organized to land, overrun beach defenses, and secure terrain objectives.

(2) *Planning and preparation.* The initial intelligence necessary for launching an amphibious operation will be disseminated by the landing force commander. He also will provide intelligence units with amphibious landing force intelligence support requirements to be met by appropriate collection agencies. One of these agencies is the interrogation element. This element, along with counterintelligence teams, should participate in all aspects of the planning phase affecting the landing force to which attached. Interrogators should conduct specialized training and the chief interrogator should coordinate with the landing force intelligence officer on all matters concerning functioning of interrogators after the landing has been made. The interrogators will receive as much background information about the enemy as possible to serve as a basis for efficient interrogation of captured enemy personnel. Interrogators should study carefully all maps, charts, and photographs of the terrain and defenses of the landing areas, as well as all intelligence reports on the enemy armed forces in that area. Available information on enemy reserves, as well as on civilians residing in the area, should also be studied. Interrogators

should engage in other phases of training, including rehearsals, designed to insure the smooth execution of embarkation, movement, and debarkation operations.

(3) *Employment of the interrogator.* The interrogation element attached to the amphibious landing force will come under direct operational control of the landing force intelligence officer and will be employed by his direction. Because of the nature of the operation, it is conceivable that the interrogators may be split into small teams and embark on separate ships. Once embarked, communication silence will place an effective barrier between these teams until radio silence is lifted. When the assault is commenced, organizational artillery, air support, and naval gunfire will depend primarily on shore units for accurate target information. As a result, interrogators may be required to concentrate their efforts on target acquisition. In a land operation, the commander can undertake probing operations to “feel out” the enemy; normally, this is not possible in establishing a beachhead; therefore, the importance of information to be obtained from detainees is highly magnified. Rapid processing and dissemination of information obtained is essential.

(4) *Debarcation.* Usually, the interrogators will accompany the intelligence officer and the intelligence section. This insures that the interrogators will be able to report directly to the intelligence officer on information obtained from captured enemy personnel.

(5) *Employment on the beaches.* Interrogators should conduct initial interrogations near the landing beach close to the landing force command post in order to communicate information without delay. If the situation warrants, interrogators may be sent forward to operate with assaulting companies. All interrogations are directed toward obtaining information covered in current EEI and on specific items of interest as the situation progresses. PW are turned over to the landing force short party for custody and eventual evacuation. Further specific instructions concerning interrogations and the handling of PW normally are outlined in the intelligence annex of the landing force operation order. The interrogation of civilians for information of intelligence value is also an important aspect of the interrogation mission.

(6) *Consolidation.* When the headquarters of the next higher echelon above the landing

force has landed and established its command post, some of the interrogators may be returned to the level of command from which they were originally detached. Collecting points and interrogation facilities are then established and operated as in ordinary ground operations.

(7) *Evacuation of PW.* Initially, the shore party or helicopter support teams operate PW collecting points in the vicinity of the landing beaches. PW are evacuated from these points to designated ships by landing craft, helicopter, or amphibious vehicles. Retention in the objective area is begun and increases as facilities, supplies, and personnel permit, consistent with reasonable safety of PW from enemy action.

c. Airborne Operations.

(1) *General.* The functions and basic methods of operation of interrogation personnel with airborne operations are similar to those in the conventional infantry division. However, the method of employment of interrogators is somewhat different. Certain specific peculiarities in operations, as well as in training, must be thoroughly understood by interrogators who are to operate with airborne units. The most significant difference between airborne operations and normal ground operations is that the former are usually carried out behind enemy lines.

(2) *Planning and preparation.* The conduct of effective interrogations for airborne operations requires detailed preparation by interrogators. As soon as the objective area and the missions of the respective units within an airborne force are designated, the interrogator personnel who are to take part in the operation must receive detailed information on most aspects of the operation. Interrogators must be provided with the EEI and the proposed H-Hour. They should also obtain maps, photographs, and other data required for interrogations. They should obtain all information on enemy units which are outside the objective area but which are capable of being employed to counterattack US forces. Sufficient time should be spent by interrogators, in coordination with other intelligence specialists, particularly order of battle personnel, to provide as realistic and complete a picture of the enemy situation as possible. Enemy units identified in the objective area, as well as significant terrain features, must be studied in detail to provide a background for more comprehensive interrogations when the first PW are captured. Prior to the

actual airborne assault, interrogation personnel must be familiarized with respective proposed command posts of the division and its subordinate units.

(3) *Flexibility.* Interrogation personnel involved in airborne operations must be aggressive in anticipating the numerous problems which will affect the interrogation mission. For example, it is conceivable that during the assault phase, no basic transportation will be available to interrogation personnel. Flexibility is to be emphasized in both planning and executing airborne operations.

(4) *Employment of the interrogator.* Interrogator personnel designated to support airborne units will come under the direct operational control of the intelligence officer of that unit and will be deployed by his direction. Interrogator personnel should move to the objective area with the unit they are designated to support. The echelon of command to which interrogator personnel will be attached will depend on the operation. Normally, one interrogation team will be attached to each airborne battalion for assault phase. It is conceivable that teams could be split into smaller teams should the supported unit be employed as two elements. This may become necessary to insure the continuous collection of information during the critical early stages when the situation changes rapidly.

(5) *Consolidation.* After the assault units have established physical connection with higher headquarters, some of the interrogators may be returned to the level of command from which they were originally detached. Collecting points and interrogation facilities then are established and operated as in ordinary operations.

(6) *Evacuation of PW.* Evacuating and guarding prisoners of war are initially the responsibilities of a capturing unit (normally battalion). In brigade sized operations, battalions will evacuate the prisoners to brigade collecting points as the situation permits. Normally, most PW are rapidly evacuated by air from brigade collecting points to the departure area because they require food and guards, both of which are in short supply at brigade. PW collecting points should be located in proximity to airlanding facilities to expedite air evacuation. The interrogation of civilians for information of intelligence value is also an important aspect of the interrogation mission.

d. Armored and Mechanized Infantry Operations.

(1) *General.* Armored units normally operate on extensive fronts, with deep zones of action and dispersed formations. Because of the mobility and wide range of action of armored units, interrogation normally is not as detailed as in other divisions. Interrogators must remain mobile, operate with minimum facilities, and be alert for sudden changes in the tactical situation.

(2) *Planning and preparation.* The planning and preparation necessary for interrogators supporting armored units is the same as for those supporting regular infantry units with a few exceptions. Since radio is the normal means of communication, it is desirable that some members of an interrogation team be familiar with voice radio procedure and know how to operate radio equipment common to armored units.

(3) *Employment of the interrogator.* Interrogator personnel designated to support armored units will come under the direct operational control of the intelligence officer of the supported unit. Interrogators at all levels of armored units must be able to operate during continuing fluid situations, and must remain extremely mobile at all times. Because of this continuous mobility, liaison with the intelligence officer will not be as frequent as in other units. Interrogators must be able to operate with the maximum efficiency on the basis of radio communications, messages, and written reports. As in other type units, the interrogation personnel remain under the control of the division G2 until operations begin. At that time, the division G2 will attach interrogation personnel to the active subordinate units. After a given operation is completed, the interrogation personnel will revert to division control, pending a future mission. Normally, interrogations within armored units will be limited to interrogation of PW on such matters as location and deployment of antitank weapons and defenses, enemy roadblocks, and presence of enemy armor. In fast moving offensive operations, interrogators are best employed with forward elements of the units.

(4) *Facilities and evacuation.*

(a) Facilities for interrogation at battalion and brigade levels in fast moving armored operations are kept to a minimum as PW are

questioned briefly at the point of capture and evacuated to division PW forward collecting points or turned over to division military police personnel for evacuation. Interrogators with battalions and brigades in armored operations should have vehicles equipped with radios which will enable them to communicate with the respective intelligence officers and other intelligence agencies.

(b) The central division collecting point normally is established some distance behind the brigades. Elements of division military police operate the collecting point; normally it should be located on the MSR in the vicinity of the division trains area under divisional control. The division interrogation section is adjacent to the collecting point. Army military police units evacuate PW from the division collecting point or the PW are turned over to following support forces.

e. Chemical and Radiological Operations and Biological Defense Operations (CBR): The timely collection of information and the dissemination of CBR intelligence are essential in the planning of chemical, biological, and radiological defensive measures. On the basis of available intelligence, the commander makes his estimate of the imminence of the threat of the enemy employment of chemical, biological, and/or nuclear (radiological) agents. FM 101-40 contains guidance to assist the commander in determining items and quantities of protective equipment to be included in chemical-biological-radiological defense planning.

(1) *General.* Example 2, appendix B contains a sample CBR question guide which is not intended to be all-inclusive, but is intended to serve as a guide.

(2) *Planning and preparation.* Enemy CBR activities are the source of most information of combat intelligence value. For example, the sudden issue of CBR protective equipment to enemy troops may indicate the planned initiation by enemy forces of chemical, biological, or radiological operations. Evidence that the enemy has not engaged in certain activities (for example, the lack of CBR protective measures) might imply that the enemy is not contemplating CBR operations.

Section VI. FIELD ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER

3-23. Functions

The field army interrogation center is the principal establishment for the thorough exploitation by interrogation of sources in the field army area. Functions of the center include—

- a. Conducting tactical and limited strategic interrogations based on the intelligence requirements and specific guidance of the Army G2 section.
- b. Screening to select sources suited for further exploitation at a higher echelon interrogation center.
- c. Screening of PW and other sources of specific interest to counter-intelligence personnel.
- d. Interrogating sources of interest to Air Force or Navy intelligence based on their requirements.
- e. Preparing and disseminating interrogation reports.

3-24. Organization of the Army Interrogation Center

The interrogation center should be administratively and operationally self-sufficient and should be located either within or adjacent to the PW cage—close enough to facilitate operations. It is supervised by the senior interrogation officer at field army who will command the interrogation element of the MI unit assigned to field army. In addition, he may act as the chief interrogator at the center, but in some instances, the duties of the chief interrogator may be assigned to another officer who is more directly concerned with the screening and interrogation of prisoners of war. The officer in charge of the center will operate directly under the assistant chief of staff G2, field army, or his representative. Elements which normally will operate within the interrogation center are—

- a. *Screening Personnel.* Screening personnel are specially trained qualified interrogation and counterintelligence personnel.
- b. *Interrogation Personnel.* Interrogation personnel are qualified interrogators normally assigned to the interrogation element of the field army MI unit. They may include Army counter-intelligence and Air Force and Navy interrogators. Additional interrogators sometimes may be made available through augmentation when required.
- c. *Microphone and Recording Personnel.* These

technicians install and operate microphone and recording equipment for the purpose of monitoring interrogations, enclosures, cells, or other locations.

d. *Editorial Personnel.* The editorial section of the interrogation element of the MI unit at field army normally operates at the army interrogation center. In collaboration with the interrogators, the editorial section personnel produce various types of finished interrogation reports and are responsible for reproduction and distribution of the reports.

3-25. Coordination

a. *Guards.* Interrogators must work closely with the guards at field army cages during the searching, screening, and segregation of prisoners of war and other sources. Informed and cooperative guards and MP personnel are essential to the accomplishment of the interrogation mission. Guards operating at cages are employed in the maintenance of discipline during the screening process, the marching of groups during their detention at these cages. Appreciation of proper handling methods by the guards will enhance interrogation by reducing resistance of the detainee.

b. *Cage Commander.* Since the successful conduct of interrogations requires adequate space, shelter, light, and other services, the chief of the army interrogation center must maintain close and harmonious relations with the cage commander.

c. *Cage Displacement.* As soon as a new site has been designated and movement authorized, the chief of the army interrogation center or his representative should accompany the cage commander to the forward cage location in order to make arrangements for the required screening and interrogation facilities. In some instances, part of the interrogation section may have to move forward before operations in the rear area cage have been completed. Any additional or exceptional requirements at the new site, essential to better operations, should be requested by the chief of the interrogation center in coordination with the cage commander, and submitted without delay so that the facilities will be available when required. If additional guards or interrogation personnel are deemed necessary, augmentation should be requested from higher headquarters.

CHAPTER 4

INTERROGATION SUPPORT OF STABILITY OPERATIONS

Section I. GENERAL

4-1. Introduction

The principles and techniques of interrogation discussed elsewhere in this manual apply with equal validity to interrogations conducted in stability operations. Specific applications of the general principles and techniques must be varied to meet local peculiarities. However, because of these peculiarities of stability operations, this chapter has been added to provide additional guidelines for the conduct of interrogations in support of such operations. Intelligence interrogations will play a significant role in ascertaining the development of an insurgency in the latent or incipient stage, the intentions, capabilities, and limitations of the insurgents, their underground organizations, their support systems and external sanctuary, and any outside support. In addition to the traditional military concepts, of strategic and tactical intelligence during limited and general warfare, concerning the enemy, terrain, and weather, stability operations have added a new dimension—the population. The major aim of both the threatened government and the insurgents is to influence favorably the significant segments of the population and thereby control it.

4-2. The Source

The status of insurgents in stability operations differs from that of recognized belligerents; the field of interrogation will encompass the great variety of sources common to operations.

a. Legal Status of Insurgents. From a comparative point of view, interrogations of prisoners of war in time of war are conducted in support of military operations and are governed by the guidelines and specific limitations on military interrogations of PW provided by the Geneva Conventions (FM 27-10). Conversely, insurgent subversive underground elements seeking to overthrow an established government in an insurgency environment do not hold legal status as

belligerents (DA Pam 27-161-1). Since these subversive activities principally are clandestine or covert in nature, individuals operating in this context seek to avoid open involvement with host government police and military security forces. Hence, any insurgent taken into custody by host government security forces may not be protected by the Geneva Conventions beyond the basic protections in Article 3, and will be subject to the internal security laws of the country concerning subversion and lawlessness. Action of US Forces, however, will be governed by existing agreements with the host country and by the provisions of Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions (app E).

b. Population. Stability operations place the population in the position of a prime target; therefore, the population becomes a principal source of intelligence. The population that the interrogator will have to deal with may be composed of elements which are friendly, hostile, or completely indifferent. In dealing with these population elements, as well as with the insurgents, the desires of the host country must be taken into consideration, for there is a need to gain the support of the population in order to deprive the insurgents of their primary sources of support. Such a need places a burden upon the interrogator to learn more about the people—their customs and taboos (by ethnic groups, if appropriate), distrust and fear of foreigners, fear of insurgent reprisal, philosophy or outlook on life, and other facets of their political, economic, and social institutions. Since counterintelligence elements are tasked with the mission of counter-subversion, the primary responsibility for identifying insurgent operations within the indigenous population is placed upon counterintelligence personnel. Therefore, it is essential that the intelligence interrogator maintain close and continuous coordination with counterintelligence personnel to ensure complete exploitation of indigenous resources.

4-3. Limitations to US Assistance

US military or civilian participation in intelligence interrogations during stability operations in a support, advisory, or operational role generally is limited to that permitted by the host government concerned. This places certain restrictions on US military and civilian personnel engaged in such operations with the internal security forces of the host country. The degree of participation, therefore, will be determined by combined US/host country policies. Normally, the interrogator will be asked to advise, assist, and train host country personnel who are members of the armed forces, paramilitary forces, police, and other security agencies (FM 30-31, FM 31-22, FM 31-23 and FM 31-73). The interrogator also may provide intelligence interrogation support to committed US or allied forces during stability operations which will require effective, close coordination of the combined effort with host country agencies. In this respect, coordination problems can be avoided by conducting a combined interrogation effort with

interrogators of the host country. Further advantages of such a measure are the language capability and the intimate knowledge of the area—personalities, customs, ethnic differences, and geography—possessed by the host country's interrogation personnel.

4-4. Role of Interrogation

Because of the insurgent's frequent simultaneous association with his party core, mass civil organizations, and military arm, it often will be impossible initially to segregate captives and detainees as to their major areas of knowledgeability. This leads to situations in which both military intelligence and counterintelligence interrogators are required to carry out the traditional interrogation roles of each other. Thus, interrogation in support of stability operations becomes a major intelligence collection method which requires an across-the-board knowledge on the part of the interrogator of all interrogation techniques, types of sources, and current intelligence requirements.

Section II. THE INTERROGATOR

4-5. Skills and Abilities

a. Stability operations intelligence requirements demand a broadening of those interrogator attributes to include detailed familiarity with the military, political, and front organizations of the insurgent enemy and the environment in which he operates.

b. The interrogator's familiarity with the area of operations must include an understanding and appreciation of the insurgency, its history, successes, and failures. This understanding and appreciation is required not only on a general countrywide basis, but also on an expanded basis within the interrogator's particular area of operation. In this regard, it is essential that the intelligence interrogator fully grasp the importance that the insurgent infrastructure places on the accomplishment of political objectives as opposed to military successes.

c. One measure of the interrogator's effectiveness is his ability to apply the appropriate interrogation techniques to the personality of the source. Interrogations associated with stability operations dictate the need for skill in the full range of interrogation techniques so that the interrogator can conduct the many types of interrogations demanded.

4-6. Advisor/Interrogator Relationships

a. *General.* In some instances, US Army counterintelligence personnel and interrogators are assigned to a host country to assist in developing interrogation capabilities of host country forces. FM 31-73 contains detailed information on advisor duties, techniques, and procedures; however, the operations and relationship of the advisors to host country interrogators require special mention and are discussed below.

b. *Advisor Qualifications.* The advisor must be a qualified, experienced interrogator with an extensive intelligence background. He requires area orientation, language ability, and a personality favorable for working with indigenous peoples. The following are normal functions of an interrogation advisor:

(1) Establish a working relationship with his counterpart(s) through development of mutual respect and confidence.

(2) Provide advice for effective collection through interrogation.

(3) Assist in establishing combined interrogation centers.

(4) Provide on-the-job training for indigenous interrogators.

(5) Assist in the establishment of necessary file systems to support interrogation operations.

(6) Conduct appropriate liaison with all units participating in the combined interrogation center.

(7) Keep the senior Army intelligence advisor informed on operations and activities within his area.

(8) Provide the financial support, as authorized, for interrogation operations to his counterpart.

(9) Conduct appropriate coordination with other US intelligence advisors.

c. Counterpart Relationship.

(1) The advisor's accomplishments depend upon the relationship established with his counterpart. This relationship is influenced by the personalities of each, and ideally this relationship should develop as the counterpart's knowledge of the area combines with the professional knowledge of the advisor. Before he provides advice to his counterpart, the advisor should observe the operation of the unit and become familiar with the area and the local situation. His office should be adjacent to that of his counterpart, but not to the point that he interferes with the routine administrative duties that must be accomplished by his counterpart.

(2) Above all, the advisor must remember that his is an *advisor*, not a supervisor or commander; he advises the counterpart rather than individuals within the unit. This is important, for a practice of advising individuals could result in advice which would be contrary to the orders of the counterpart. In reality, advice is only totally accepted when the counterpart is convinced that the advice is sound and appropriate to the situation.

(3) In cases where the advisor may observe brutal methods in handling and interrogating captives and other detainees, he must not participate in these acts, and further should remove himself, and any other US personnel for whom he is responsible for the scene. Local Theater policies and directives normally assign other spe-

cified actions for the advisor in a situation of this sort. Such policies and directives may include the responsibility of advising the counterpart of the undesirability of such action, and the reporting of the incident through US channels. The advisor must comply with any such Theater (or other command) policies and directives.

d. Advisor Operations.

(1) The advisor must emphasize that development of a combined interrogation effort is of utmost importance to successful operations. This combined capability is achieved by uniting the interrogation resources of all intelligence forces (except tactical) within a specific geographic area of responsibility (i.e., national province, district). Most likely, the advisor will find that in many host countries interrogation responsibilities will be assigned as follows:

(a) Civilian police—suspects and insurgent political cadre.

(b) Military interrogators—captured military insurgents and those military insurgents who have rallied to the legally constituted government.

(c) Indigenous military counterintelligence—insurgent infiltrators, and deserters from host country forces.

(2) The advisor must stress the integration of all interrogator resources to achieve economy of force and unity of effort. Often this task will be complicated by personalities of the host country military and civilian officials; but if harmonious working relationships are established with key personalities involved, the advisor can succeed in integrating all available resources.

(3) The interrogator advisor should establish liaison with US advisors working with host country tactical forces operating within his area. From these advisors he can be constantly informed of insurgents captured by these tactical forces. The interrogator advisor and tactical unit advisor, working together with their respective counterparts, can insure effective interrogation of these captured insurgents. Further, the advisors can assist in achieving the required coordination between host country tactical units and area forces for the betterment of handling and exploiting interrogation sources.

Section III.

THE SOURCE

4-7. Insurgent Vulnerability to Interrogation

a. The individual insurgent may lack many of the conventional psychological supports which are

helpful in resisting interrogation. Often he is in conflict with his own people, perhaps of the same ethnic group, religion, environment, or even, in

some cases, his family. Further, the insurgent has no legal status as a PW and, therefore, realizes he may be considered a common criminal. The insurgent often expects to receive harsh and brutal treatment after capture. If he does not receive this harsh treatment the psychological effect may make him amenable to the interrogator. In addition, the shock effect normally induced by capture will further increase his susceptibility to interrogation. Therefore, the individual insurgent may rationalize cooperation with the interrogator as the best course of action for his survival.

b. Although the insurgent often lacks conventional psychological support as discussed above, the interrogator should realize that other support may have been furnished him through intensive political and psychological indoctrination. Indoctrination sessions using such techniques as self and group criticism can give insurgents a strong group identification and fanatical belief in the insurgent cause.

c. The entire range of insurgent activity is vulnerable to mass interrogation of the populace. Since the insurgent's operations are often contingent on the support of the populace, members of the populace inevitably learn the identities and activities of the insurgent. With large numbers of people knowledgeable of him, the insurgent is vulnerable to mass screening and interrogation programs. Success of such programs may be enhanced by the insurgent's previously committed acts of terror, tax collection, and forced recruitment which will have alienated some members of the population.

4-8. Handling of Insurgent Captives and Suspects

a. Insurgency is identified as a condition resulting from a revolt or insurrection against a constituted government which falls short of civil war. It is usually a conflict not of international character and is not a recognized belligerency. Therefore, insurgent captives are not guaranteed prisoner-of-war status and full protection under the articles of the Geneva Conventions relative to the handling of prisoners of war. However, Article 3 of the Conventions requires that insurgent captives be humanely treated and forbids violence to life and person—in particular, murder, mutilation, cruel treatment, and torture. It further forbids commitment of outrages upon personal

dignity, taking of hostages, and passing of sentences and execution without prior judgment by a regularly constituted court.

b. Humane treatment of insurgent captives should extend far beyond compliance with Article 3, if for no other reason than to render them more susceptible to interrogation. The insurgent is trained to expect brutal treatment upon capture. If, contrary to what he has been led to believe, this mistreatment is not forthcoming, he is apt to become psychologically softened for interrogation. Furthermore, brutality by either capturing troops or friendly interrogators will reduce defections and serve as grist for the insurgent's propaganda mill.

c. Special care must be taken in the handling of insurgent suspects for their degree of sympathy with the insurgency usually is not readily apparent. Improper handling of such persons may foster incipient sympathies for the insurgency or induce them to remain passive at a time when the host country requires active support from its citizens.

4-9. Insurgent Methods of Resistance

Recognizing his vulnerability to interrogation, the insurgent counters by taking any of the following actions:

a. Keeps his forces ignorant of future operations, unit designations, and true names of leaders.

b. Assigns multiple designations to units, frequently changes them, and uses aliases for names of leaders.

c. Hires informants to watch and report on the people and commits reprisals against those who provide information to the government.

d. Instructs his forces to remain silent upon capture for a given period of time. This lapse in time tends to decrease the value of the information which is ultimately revealed to hostile interrogators.

e. Provides plausible cover stories to hide true information.

f. Indoctrinates his forces with ideological training.

g. Publicizes cases where captives have been killed or mistreated by capturing forces.

h. Screens carefully his recruits.

4-10. Common Characteristics and Knowledgeability of Sources

The characteristics and knowledgeability of interrogation sources vary widely, based upon the position, status, and mission of the insurgent within his organization. The interrogator's appraisal of these factors, coupled with his own knowledge of the source and the organization to which he belonged will assist in quickly evaluating the information potential of each source. Interrogation sources vary and include the combatant, terrorist, propagandist, courier, political cadre, and the intelligence agent. They may be young or old, male or female, educated or illiterate. General characteristics and knowledgeability of the more common types are discussed below.

a. Main and Local Forces. The main force combatant is the best indoctrinated, trained, led, disciplined, and equipped of all insurgent forces. He will know more, but may be inclined to reveal less than a local force insurgent or a member of the village militia. When properly interrogated, however, he can be expected to be a fruitful source of information on his unit and its personnel; current and past military operations; supply and base areas; status of training and morale; some information of higher, lower, and adjacent units; routes of infiltration and exfiltration; tactics and general information on his area of operations. In short, he may be likened to the more conventional prisoner of war and will be knowledgeable on topics akin to that type of individual. He will differ, however, in that his knowledge of units other than his own will be far less than that of the conventional prisoner of war. Generally speaking, the local force insurgent soldier, the second component of the insurgent regular armed forces, will be almost as valuable as a main force soldier for interrogation purposes. His knowledge will depend primarily upon the methods of operation used by the insurgent movement in the employment of its regular armed forces.

b. Militia. Compared to the main and local force insurgent, the local village militia member is often poorly trained, disciplined, and equipped. While he is not likely to be a lucrative source of information on regular force units, his native familiarity with the area in which he operates makes him a most valuable source on local terrain, insurgent infrastructure, food and weapons caches, lines of communications and logistics,

intelligence operations, and order of battle information on his own militia unit. When cooperative, he likewise can be used to identify local insurgent sympathizers within his area.

c. Political Cadre. The individual is a profitable interrogation source for obtaining information on the composition and operation of the insurgent's political structure. At the lowest level (hamlet and village) he normally wears "two hats," one as the political leader, the other as the commander of the militia. At higher levels the individual is more political in orientation and can provide information on cell members, front organizations, sympathizers, and intelligence nets. He is also knowledgeable on the military units within his area, their lines and methods of communications, and future plans and operations of both the political and military organizations.

d. Sympathizer. This individual may be a sympathizer in fact or one of circumstances—that is, through blackmail, terror, or relatives being held hostage. In either event, if skillfully interrogated, the sympathizer can become the most fruitful source of information on one of the greatest and most perplexing questions of insurgency—"How do you tell the difference between friend and foe?" The sympathizer coerced into assisting the insurgent is, of course, the most useful type of individual, but care must be taken to protect him after he has revealed useful information.

e. Defectors. These individuals are perhaps the best source of information available during stability operations. They are usually cooperative, and easily susceptible to direct approach interrogation techniques. The most important feature of interrogating defectors is the capability to physically exploit the individual who voluntarily agrees to accompany friendly personnel into tactical operations areas. The primary methods of exploiting defectors are to utilize them as tactical guides and advisors, informants, aides in interrogation and document analysis, and advisors on enemy agent net "modus operandi." It should be noted, however, that some of these techniques involve personal danger for the defector, and for that reason he should be provided appropriate protective equipment. Coercion cannot be used to induce his cooperation. However, when defectors are employed to accomplish objectives as discussed in FM 30-17 and FM 30-17A, they will be controlled only by qualified counterintelligence personnel.

Section IV. INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

4-11. Screening Techniques

The screening of insurgent captives and suspects is the key to productive interrogation by counter-intelligence personnel and supported by intelligence interrogators, civil affairs, military police, and military units in the area. Screening is a twofold operation conducted to identify insurgents or their sympathizers in the population and, of these, to find the most knowledgeable individuals for interrogation. Techniques for accomplishing these functions are varied and depend mainly upon the imagination and ingenuity of screener personnel. For this reason, only the most resourceful interrogators should be selected as screeners. Examples of successful screening aids and techniques are discussed below.

a. Local Leader. The local leader, whether a governmental official, religious personage, teacher or village elder, is a useful screening assistant. This individual knows the people, their habits and activities. He knows the legitimate resident from the stranger and can often point out insurgents and their sympathizers in his area. However, since the local leader is vulnerable to insurgent terror or reprisals, his overt use in screening may be sometimes limited. When employed in an overt capacity, he will always require later protection. The mere fact that a man is a constituted local leader should never be viewed as prima facie evidence of loyalty to the host country government. A leader may be secretly or tacitly supporting the insurgency or may, for personal political reasons, discredit political rivals with false accusations.

b. Insurgent Captive. The insurgent captive can be used as a "finger man" in a police-type "line up," an excellent means of mass screening. As the entire population of a community files past, the captive points out those individuals loyal to the insurgency. A police "mug file" is a useful variant of this technique. Here the captive reviews photographs taken from family registries.

c. Agent or Friendly Civilian. The "line up" or the "mug file" described in *b* above, is most productive when friendly agents and civilians are used as screening assistants. However, care should be taken to hide the identity of these individuals by placing them behind a barrier or covering their faces. An excellent source for employment of this technique is the individual who has close relatives within the government or its military forces.

d. Area Cordon. A good method to screen a community is to cordon off the area and restrict the inhabitants to their homes. All movement thereafter must be strictly controlled and regulated. With this accomplished, each member of the community is questioned regarding the identities of party members and sympathizers for the same length of time and with the same questions. If the desired information is not obtained after completion of all questioning, the process should begin again and continue until people start to talk. Once information is obtained, the members of the local insurgent infrastructure are apprehended simultaneously and removed from the community for intensive, detailed interrogation.

e. Informant Technique. This technique involves placement of a friendly individual among a group of suspects or captives. The individual acts out the role of an insurgent sympathizer in order to gain the confidence of the group and to learn the identity of the true insurgents and their leaders.

4-12. Interrogation of Illiterates

The interrogation of illiterate sources requires special questioning techniques. The interrogator is after facts, and eliciting such simple data from illiterates as "size" or "how many" is often difficult. The interrogator must agree on common terminology with his source so that he can communicate and obtain the information he desires. He can use a system of holding up fingers on his hands, marking on a piece of paper, or using matchsticks, pieces of wood or other materials to determine numerical facts. In determining types of weapons, the interrogator can show actual weapons, photographs, or drawings of weapons from which the source can make a comparison with what he actually saw. Description of colors can be made from pieces of materials or color charts. Direction of movement may be ascertained by the sun, stars, or landmarks familiar to the source. Time can be determined by the position of the sun ascertaining a traveled route and then computing how rapidly the source walked, or finding out how often he stopped and how many meals he ate. The methods discussed are examples of common terminology or reference points which an interrogator employs. Additionally, knowledge of the specific habits of the populace and of the area allows the interrogator to select a definite term of reference.

4-13. Deployment of Interrogators with Tactical Units

a. Due to the nature of stability operations, the standard concept of deploying interrogators must be modified. Since stability operations frequently involve small sized forces operating independently and in remote areas, interrogator support must be provided to assure immediate tactical exploitation of any information gained from interrogation of insurgent captives or the local populace. In essence, interrogators should be attached to the lowest tactical level practical. Thus, for example, in support of a brigade sized operation, two or more interrogators should be attached to each committed battalion and three or more interrogators retained at brigade headquarters. In support of battalion sized operations, the normal attachment is a minimum of one interrogator at each company and two at battalion headquarters. For company operations assigned

a strike mission, attachment of interrogators should be based on estimated insurgent strength and the size of the population in the operational area. To provide sufficient personnel to permit decentralized operations in support of stability operations, the interrogation sections of the divisional MI companies normally will be augmented.

b. The counterintelligence sections of the divisional MI companies will normally be deployed in a similar manner. Counterintelligence teams will provide direct counterintelligence support to designated tactical units and these unit's tactical areas of responsibility (TAOR). Therefore, it is essential that intelligence interrogators attached to tactical units, and counterintelligence teams in support of tactical units and TAORs maintain constant liaison to insure a continuous exchange of information concerning all aspects of the insurgent infrastructure.

Section V. COMBINED INTERROGATION FACILITIES

4-14. General

In stability operations, interrogation support is not only required in direct support of tactical operations, but also in support of national objectives at various levels of government. Government directed civic action and psychological operations programs, as well as police directed security operations, result in the capture or defection of a great number of insurgents. In the early stages of the US advisory effort, it is therefore essential that a system of combined interrogation centers be established at national, subnational, regional, and provincial levels. The mission of these interrogation centers is broadened beyond the pure military requirements in that environmental interrogations are conducted to obtain information not only of a military nature, but also of a political, economical, sociological, and psychological nature. It is essential that these centers be comprised of counterintelligence personnel and intelligence interrogators. These centers can also serve to support subsequent stability operations by assigning mobile interrogation or screening teams as task force augmentation to local tactical units.

4-15. A Type Combined National Level Interrogation Center

a. There are certain considerations which the interrogation officer must take into account in selecting a location and constructing an interrogation center.

(1) *Security.* The center should be located in close proximity to existing installations or facilities to take advantage of a mutually supporting security plan.

(2) *Lines of communication.* Centers are located in the vicinity of routes used for the evacuation of sources.

(3) *Increased source input.* Center construction should allow for future expansion.

(4) *Operations.* The extent of detailed, long-term exploitation of sources is the primary factor to be considered when planning housing and other holding facilities.

b. The physical plan of an interrogation center should include the following:

(1) Interrogation and detention cells. The number of cells required will depend upon the number of interrogations which will be conducted. Construction of the cells should include devices for recording and monitoring interrogations and activities of the sources. Loudspeakers are useful for control and psychological purposes.

(2) Support facilities should provide for the following:

- (a) Recording and monitoring.
- (b) Photography.
- (c) Library.
- (d) Fingerprinting.
- (e) Messing.

- (f) Reproducing.
- (g) Communications.
- (h) Normal housekeeping.
- (i) Polygraphing.

c. The functional composition of the center should consist of the following:

(1) *Headquarters.* The headquarters provides the command and control of the center, including maintenance, management, and operation of the center. This branch is organized into three sections—command, personnel, and source administration.

(a) *Command section.* It is responsible for the command of the center in its daily and overall operations. It conducts all required liaison while establishing operational priorities from the guidance rendered by the Area Coordination Center. If the operation of the center is supported by US funds, financial control of the center should rest with the senior US representative or US advisor.

(b) *Administration section.* This section provides the normal administrative services for the interrogation center.

(c) *Source administration section.* This section maintains the records and files on all sources arriving and departing.

(2) *Screening branch.*

(a) This branch screens all sources for their knowledgeability and information potential. In accomplishing this function, the branch prepares preliminary interrogation and knowledgeability briefs for higher headquarters on each source.

(b) The screening branch dispatches mobile teams in support of stability operations to screen large groups of suspects whose evacuation to the center would be impractical. This branch should have the capability of establishing field interrogation points.

(c) The branch supplies interrogators to tactical units when required.

(3) *Interrogation branch.* This branch conducts detailed interrogations on economic, political, sociological, psychological, and military aspects of the insurgency in response to requirements. It also prepares detailed interrogation reports on each source exploited. If the insurgency expands, this branch is organized into two sections to better fulfill requirements on a timely basis. These sections are—

(a) *Operational sections.* This section conducts detailed interrogation to fulfill operational requirements of combat units.

(b) *Environmental section.* This section conducts detailed interrogation on economic, political, sociological, psychological, and military subjects.

(4) *Editorial and requirements branch.* This branch completes and disseminates interrogation reports. It also gathers, organizes, and processes the intelligence requirements levied on the interrogation center. This branch also contains a library and file section which maintains the reference material required for the operation of the interrogation center. Such material includes order of battle files, interrogation reports, technical references, town plans, imagery, intelligence summaries, personality files, and area studies.

(5) *Document analysis branch.* This branch examines and scans all captured insurgent documents, transcribing and exploiting only those of interest to the Area Coordination Center. Based upon guidance from higher headquarters, it categorizes documents and forwards them to higher headquarters.

(6) *Support branch.* This branch provides all support required to effectively operate the center, including—

- (a) Security.
- (b) Reproduction.
- (c) Photographic.
- (d) Fingerprinting.
- (e) Recording and monitoring equipment.
- (f) Messing.
- (g) Communications.
- (h) Logistics.
- (i) Polygraphing.

The interrogation center acquires much of the support discussed above by being located in close proximity to other friendly installations.

d. The organization discussed above is of a functional nature and does not indicate the number or mix of personnel involved. The number and mix of personnel required for the support branch should be tailored for the specific area in which a center is established. The number and missions of personnel required are dependent upon the influences of the environment, the US Army role (advisory or operational), the host country interrogation capabilities, and intensity of the threat.

CHAPTER 5

INTERROGATION REPORTS

(STANAG 1059; SEASTAG 1059, STANAG 2022, SEASTAG 2022; STANAG 2033, SOLOG 69; STANAG 2097; STANAG 2208)

Section I. REPORT PREPARATION

5-1. General

An interrogation report is an oral or written statement of the information gained through interrogation. The purpose of the report is to disseminate information to interested persons or agencies and to record the information for future reference. The reporting of information through interrogation reports is the responsibility of the interrogator. The most critical information which the interrogator may obtain is of no value unless it is reported to the appropriate person or agency in a timely manner and in usable form. Oral reports of information are used when it is essential that the information be reported as soon as possible. The means used for oral dissemination are telephone, radio, and personal liaison. All information disseminated orally should be followed by written reports. Written reports are more complete and usually are written in a particular format. Example formats for written reports can be found in appendix C. A suggested format for use in support of psychological operations is contained in FM 33-5. These formats may vary depending on the policies of the command or the agency requesting the information. Counterintelligence reporting procedures are outlined in FM 30-17.

5-2. Principles of Report Writing

Every interrogation report should adhere to the following principles, regardless of the type of report being prepared:

a. Accuracy. The information entered into the report should be exactly as obtained from the source.

b. Brevity. The report should be brief and to the point. All information should be reported;

however, flowery language or extraneous and unnecessary words should be avoided.

c. Clarity. Clarity takes precedence over brevity. To insure clarity—

- (1) Use simple sentences.
- (2) Use simple, understandable language.
- (3) Avoid abbreviations and terms not commonly known.
- (4) Use correct grammar and punctuation.
- (5) Avoid vague, meaningless, and ambiguous expressions.
- (6) Use topic sentences at the beginning of each paragraph.
- (7) Be specific, do not generalize.

d. Coherence. Ideas should be expressed in a logical pattern. Related items should be placed in an orderly sequence.

e. Completeness. The report should answer questions anticipated from the reader of the report. Obviously, not every source will be able to answer every question completely; however, there should be a clear indication as to which questions were asked, regardless of the source's response. Negative responses should be recorded to prevent misunderstanding and duplication of effort during further interrogation and report screening.

f. Timeliness. Tactical information, in particular, is highly perishable. Because of this, the foregoing principles have to be weighed against the requirement for disseminating the information as expeditiously as possible to the appropriate using agencies. An interrogation report should be as complete and accurate as possible, but if it reaches the recipient too late to be acted upon, it is of no value. Therefore, timeliness takes precedence over other principles.

5-3. Preparing the Report

Preparation of interrogation reports involves consideration of various editorial details which, if followed, will provide standardized, understandable reports.

a. Paragraphing. Paragraphs should be organized in accordance with the provisions of AR 340-15.

b. Capital Letters. The names of countries and the surnames (family name) of persons should be written in capital letters; i.e., Munich, GERMANY: SMITH, John A. (In instances where surnames are hard to distinguish, e.g., Vietnamese names, capitals should be used for the complete name.) Unless otherwise directed by local policies, place names (other than countries), points on the compass, and similar items should be written in lower case letters or with the initial letter capitalized, as applicable.

c. Abbreviations. Unnecessary use of abbreviations in ordinary text saves little or no time for the writer and causes the reader to expend needless time in attempting to follow the thoughts expressed.

(1) Examples of common abbreviations used in writing are: etc., i.e., e.g., et al. There is no objection to the appropriate use of such commonly known abbreviations.

(2) Authorized military abbreviations and military symbols are those continued in AR 310-50 and FM 21-30. They should be used sparingly and only when they serve a useful purpose; e.g., in tabulation, or when a term (or type of term) occurs very frequently. Periods should be omitted after the abbreviations except at the end of a sentence.

(3) Explained abbreviations are those which are not universally understood but which are useful to shorten cumbersome expressions which occur frequently in the report.

d. Date and Time Groups. Dates and times should be expressed as required by FM 21-30; e.g., the date and time group for occurrence on the 4th of February, 1969, at 1600 hours should be written as 041600 Feb 69. Local time is used unless otherwise specified.

e. Quotation Marks. Quotation marks should be used sparingly. As a general rule, they should be reserved for a direct quotation in the original language or in an exact translation when the exact quotation may affect interpretation. Oc-

asionally quotation marks are used to indicate a strange term when first used.

f. Dates and Places. Dates as well as places, are of particular importance for the proper collation of information. Without specific dates, information is bound to be misleading. It is important to remember that there are usually several dates for each activity—the day the source first encountered the action or knew that it commenced, the day the source last saw or knew of the activity reported, the period of time during which the source saw the activity continuing without change, and the date or dates when there was a change in the activity.

(1) *Precision.* A date worth recording is worth recording as accurately as the source knows it. "On the seventh of the month" or "late last year" should not be written. Six months later it would not be known to what month or year the source was referring. It is just as simple to write "7 March 1960." The use of "7/3/60" may cause confusion and should not be used. If the source does not know the exact day, he should know the month or at least the season of the year. Depending on the source's accuracy, the date might then be shown as "October 1960," "late summer 1960," or "early 1960."

(2) *Period of observation or duration of information.* It is important that it be known how long a certain activity has been going on without major change. If only the date of the source's most recent observations are recorded, the value of his information is reduced. It is then difficult to cross-reference his data with other information. For example, if a source says, "the 39th Mechanized Regiment was in Minsk on 10 October 1960," it is of importance to know for how long a period prior to 10 October 1960 the regiment had been in Minsk, and when it first arrived there. An explanatory phrase such as "when source left Minsk" should also be included. Any temporary departures of the 39th Mechanized Regiment or its elements during its period of long-term stay in Minsk should be determined and recorded. Similarly, with a factory or a road, or practically any information where the source has observed an activity over a period of time, the duration of that activity and the dates of change should be noted.

g. Names and Coordinates. Faulty spelling or translation of proper names has often led to confusion and erroneous identification. If the English alphabet is not used in the language, a

standard system of transliteration should be employed. When a word is spelled phonetically, the term, "phonetic," in parenthesis must follow the word.

(1) *Geographical place names.* The spelling used should be that used by the country itself, except that conventional English forms may be used for names of countries, provinces, well-known geographical features, and national capitals. Diacritical marks should be added, at least on the first occurrence. Place names should be written with the initial letters in capitals, accompanied by coordinates.

(2) *Repeat place names.* Geographical place names should be repeated exactly and as frequently as necessary throughout the report. Reference should not be made to "the source's hometown" or "the same locality." The town name in its exact form should be repeated each time.

(3) *Changes in names.* Many place names have been changed in recent years. Whenever the interrogator learns of, or suspects such a change, he should include a full account of it in his report. If the change has been previously reported and accepted as fact, he should still place the old name in parentheses as long as most standard maps still show it. *Example:* "Karl-Marx-Stadt (formerly Chemnitz)."

(4) *Unrecognized names.* If a place name is given by the source and cannot be found on any available map or gazetteer, the interrogator should endeavor to have the source pinpoint it by reference to other known places. This report should then read somewhat as follows: "Beloselskovo (not shown in available reference materials but said by source to be approximately five kilometers northwest of Minsk.)"

(5) *Personal names.* The Christian or given name(s) should be written with normal capitalization. The family name is to be written entirely in upper case letters. For the sake of uniformity all names should be written in the normal sequence as used in the language in question. (In instances where surnames are hard to distinguish; e.g., Vietnamese names, capital letters should be used for all names.) If only one name is shown, it is assumed to be the family name. "FNU" and "LNU" are standard abbreviations to indicate unknown names. "FNU" means "first name unknown" and "LNU" means "last name unknown." They are used as needed as "(FNU) IVANOVICH" or "Ivan (LNU)." "NMI" may also be used to indicate "no middle

initial." At the beginning of the report, names should be written in the language of the prisoner, (if the English alphabet is not used by the enemy nation) followed by a transliteration which may be used thereafter in the report.

(6) *Names of organizations.* Special care must be taken with names of organizations, tactical units, agencies, bureaus, and programs. It is essential that the users be provided the exact name in the original language to avoid confusion in various translations by different individuals. Hence, unless it is the name of a widely known organization with a well established English translation, the full version of the name in the original language should be given in parentheses after it is first mentioned.

(7) *Locations.* Locations must be determined with the highest degree of accuracy. When reporting these locations, coordinates of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid system will be applied. The number of digits in the coordinates will indicate the precision with which the location is pinpointed. Where location can be sufficiently identified with a place name, both the place name and the grid coordinates are reported. Normally, a physical description of the location is given only when such a description would materially aid in clarifying the reported locations; e.g., the CP is located inside the temple at XT 964361; the entrance to the tunnel complex is located in the southern part of the triangular shaped wooded area at AS 5434. National and provincial capitals usually require no coordinates; however, all other towns and villages should be given a grid reference to distinguish between names given to lakes, passes, hills, and provinces.

h. Units of Measure. Normally, the metric system of measuring is to be used in recording sizes or weights. It is preferable to report the measure as given by the source (i.e., normally metric except in some oriental countries) rather than to attempt conversion. For the metric system, units of measure may be abbreviated as follows: 10mm, 20mm, 30mm, 10km, 10g, 20kg.

i. Gun Calibers. It is normal practice to quote foreign gun calibers in millimeters. For example, a small arms weapon is the "7.62mm SKS," and a field piece is the "85mm gun" or the "122mm howitzer." When the number of weapons is also given, it should be written as "12 x 85mm guns."

j. Unit Numerical Designations. The numerical designation of any army or air unit is given in Arabic numerals. The unit designation should be

repeated in full in each reference. "The above-mentioned unit," "in source's battalion," or "the preceding regiment," should be avoided. Neither should "3d Regiment" or "4th Division" be recorded when available information makes "3d Infantry Regiment" or "4th Armored Division" more exact. As a security measure, the enemy frequently uses alternate designations for their units. These should be included in the report. If a PW does not know the designation of his unit, he should be interrogated on the history of the unit.

k. Military and Paramilitary. "Military" applies to the army, navy, marines, and air force. The term "paramilitary" refers to militarized and frequently uniformed organizations other than the army, navy, marines, and air force. They are professedly nonmilitary, but formed as a potential auxiliary or diversionary military organization. These include frontier guards, labor troops, security troops, and peoples' police units.

5-4. Other Considerations

In reporting the results of an interrogation, the interrogator must insure that the report is an accurate, complete, and concise description of the information obtained. The interrogator will improve his reports if he considers the following points:

a. Manner of Acquiring Information. It should be clearly indicated in the report whether the source saw, heard (hearsay information), read, or implied the information given to the interrogator together with the conditions under which the interrogator obtained the information or made the deduction. This can be accomplished by the interrogator's insistence on exact dates, specific answers, examples or anecdotes to illustrate each general statement, and sketches to help identify equipment, locations, or movements. Much of the background material thus developed in the course of interrogation may not require verbatim reproduction in the report. Nevertheless, the ground should be determined for each significant statement or expression of opinion, and the exact degree of the sources familiarity with each set of facts should be made clear. Following are some examples:

(1) "While a supply sergeant at the supply Depot in Hadong (Jul-Dec 66), source handled supply request forms. He stated that by this means he knew of the arrival and storage of the following material: _____."

(2) "From Apr 66 until Nov 66, source was company Commander, B Company, 21st Regiment, 35th Mechanized Division. Unless otherwise indicated, all information was directly observed during this assignment."

(3) "While a sergeant in 1964-65, source served as a draftsman in the directorate of operations of the general staff in Krakow. He remembers having drawn an overlay of what appeared to be a strategic plan, dated simply 1963. He believes that the circled objects were: _____"

_____. Units to be employed were: _____."

(4) "It was rumored in Lvov _____" (Hearsay.)

(5) "The source was told by a driver of a vehicle in the convoy that _____" (Hearsay.)

b. Accuracy of Detail. The interrogator should strive to record detailed and accurate information rather than a mass of information. For example, when a source declares, "The 10th Rifle Regiment was at Pilsen from January through April 1966," the following should be determined:

(1) Was this the entire 10th Rifle Regiment?

(2) Is Pilsen the traditional garrison area of the 10th Rifle Regiment?

(3) Did some or all of the 10th Rifle Regiment leave Pilsen during the period January-April 1966?

(4) Where was the 10th Rifle Regiment located prior to its move to Pilsen?

c. Negative Information. The interrogator usually will be familiar with the available intelligence regarding a given area or location and will have access to reference materials to refresh his mind. If the source shows himself to be well-informed on the activities, tactical units, etc., in an area but fails to mention something previously accepted as existing there, he should be specifically interrogated on this point. This must be done, however, without divulging classified information or intelligence. For example, he should not be asked, "What about the 11th Rifle Regiment, which is supposed to be in Pilsen?" Rather the question should be, "What other unit was in Pilsen?" The report should then read: "Source could identify only the 10th Rifle Regiment in Pilsen and knew nothing of any other unit there." Or perhaps: "Source was positive that the 10th Rifle Regiment was the only unit in Pilsen; he

thought, based on hearsay, that another unit may have previously been there, but if so, it must have left before he arrived in November 1965."

d. New Information. Occasionally, completely new information, or information which is a radical departure from previously acquired data, is obtained. In this case, the report should show how certain the source was that his information was correct. For example, a report might read: "An aggressor unit, estimated at 500 men, in army uniforms, shoulder board colors _____

_____, with rifles, mortars, and submachine guns, arrived in Pilsen in early February, 1966 from the direction of Prague and remained in the barracks on the northeast edge of Pilsen until the time of the source's departure on 20 May 1966." Here an explanatory statement might be added: "Source was certain of this because he lived opposite the barracks and he saw that men and officers wore shoulder boards and caps different from those source saw while serving in the army in 1954."

e. Doubtful Information. Forced estimates are undesirable, but they are better than reporting "a big building," or "an old bridge." The source certainly can be persuaded to state the size or age more precisely than "big" or "old" if only by comparing the structure in question with others of known size or age. Or, he may be able to give upper and lower limits, as "at least 100 and not more than 200 meters long." If any case, the report should clearly reflect the degree of doubt in the interrogator's mind.

f. Vague Comparisons. When a report reads, "The initial training for air defense troops is exactly the same as that for infantry," the interrogator is using time which could be better spent in describing precisely some of the required features of antiaircraft training. Normally, generalized comparisons are misleading and inaccurate. As an obvious example, the statement, "The police uniform is the same as the army uniform," overlooks numerous distinctions.

5-5. Evaluation

The system of evaluation and the evaluation scale given and explained in FM 30-5 will be applied as appropriate in the reports of interrogation. The interrogator primarily is concerned with the reliability of the source of interrogation. Previous experience with enemies of particular nations, or with certain enemy units, may indicate that sources from such nations or certain units are generally reliable or, conversely, generally unreliable. The application of certain questioning techniques may assist in determining the probable veracity of the source. Consideration of the conditions at the time a source allegedly obtained his information is a good test of the apparent reliability of the source. The interrogator must be objective and unbiased in his estimate of the source's reliability, and he must insure that his report includes any indications or conditions arising during an interrogation which may have a bearing on the reliability and credibility of a source.

Section II. TYPES OF REPORTS

5-6. General

The type of report rendered will depend on the echelon of command receiving the report and the extent of the interrogation conducted. The following paragraphs contain a discussion of the types of interrogation reports prepared by interrogators.

5-7. Spot Interrogation Report

a. A spot interrogation report is an oral or written statement containing information which is of immediate importance to the intelligence officer of the unit concerned.

b. Should an interrogator develop important information during the course of an interrogation, he must determine immediately all essential aspects and insure that the information is

reported to the intelligence officer at once, before the interrogation is continued. This may require that the interrogator temporarily terminate the interrogation; however, he must avoid alerting the source as to the importance of the information obtained. For example, should an interrogator learn that the enemy plans to launch a counterattack within a few hours, he immediately should determine the unit or units to participate, the objective of the attack, and where and when it will be launched. The information should be reported to the intelligence officer at once. Further details of the attack, such as the role of artillery and phases of the attack, may then be developed by continued questioning. Additional items of information obtained, whose intelligence value is dependent upon immediate transmission and use, also should be immediately dis-

seminated to the intelligence officer by means of spot reports.

c. The interrogation element should retain a written record of the spot report for future reference. The information rendered by spot reports must be included in any follow-up reports resulting from interrogation of the same source.

d. For a sample report, see appendix C.

5-8. Tactical Interrogation Report

a. *General.* The tactical interrogation report is the formal record containing all pertinent information gained through the conduct of an interrogation at a tactical echelon. The report will be as comprehensive as required by the supported command, and will answer the essential elements of information levied by the supported commander and intelligence staff officer.

b. *Purpose.* To the extent possible, each tactical interrogation report must accomplish the following:

(1) Answer the EEI of the supported command.

(2) Eliminate duplication of effort in subsequent interrogations of the source.

(3) Serve as a guide for future interrogations by including remarks and recommendations for future interrogations.

(4) Serve as an assessment of the source's credibility, cooperation, intelligence, experience, and specialized knowledge.

c. *Use.* The tactical interrogation report is used at all echelons. The report format (app D) is sufficiently flexible to adapt it to the needs of each tactical echelon, the various warfare environments, and local requirements.

d. *Preparation.* Although the scope of the tactical interrogation may vary, the basic preparation, style, and format remain the same. The report is composed of three parts:

(1) Administrative data which includes the heading, personal particulars of the source, capture data, and details of source's documents and equipment.

(2) The information portion of the report which is subdivided into topical headings in accordance with a logical and complete presentation of the information obtained.

(3) The remarks part of the report which should include the interrogator's comments on the following:

(a) An assessment of the source's reliability, cooperation, experience, and intelligence.

(b) The interrogation techniques employed and what was done to elicit the source's cooperation.

(c) Comments about the source's future intelligence potential and disposition.

e. *Special Considerations.* In addition to adhering to previously discussed principles of report preparation, the tactical interrogation report must contain the following items of information:

(1) The appropriate interrogation serial number.

(2) A complete map reference.

(3) Disposition of documents/equipment if not evacuated with the source.

(4) An indication when complete information is not available on a particular topic.

5-9. Department of Defense Intelligence Information Report (DD Form 1396)

DD Form 1396 is widely used for recording information obtained from various collection agencies within the Department of Defense. It is normally used by interrogators at theater, national, and other command level interrogation centers which are primarily concerned with satisfying strategic collection requirements. Instructions for the preparation and use of DD Form 1396 are found in FM 30-18.

5-10. Department of Defense Biographic Report (DD Form 1396-1)

DD Form 1396-1 may be utilized by interrogators to record detailed biographic data pertaining to designated sources. It is normally used for interrogation purposes in conjunction with detailed strategic interrogations.

5-11. Special Interrogation Report

Interrogators may be called upon to submit special interrogation reports on information obtained about a particular topic, from a certain number of sources, or over a specified period of time. There is no prescribed format for these reports, but the tactical interrogation report may serve as a basic guide. In any case, the report used should answer the basic interrogatives, be readily understandable, and provide complete and detailed information appropriate to the type of report.

5-12. Knowledgeability Brief

This report normally is prepared at regional and

national interrogation centers. It notifies the intelligence community of a source's full identity, past history and area of knowledge, and specifies the suspense data for the receipt of any in-

telligence requirements. Based on this report, interested agencies can determine if the source has information of value to them, and they can submit their intelligence requirements.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Field Manuals

3-10	Employment of Chemical Agents.
3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
7-30	The Infantry Brigades.
17-1	Armor Operations.
17-36	Divisional Armored and Air Cavalry Units.
19-1	Military Police Support, Army Division and Separate Brigades.
19-30	Physical Security.
19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
21-26	Map Reading.
21-30	Military Symbols.
21-40	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense.
21-41	Soldier's Handbook for Defense Against Chemical and Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare.
21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier, and Patrolling.
22-100	Military Leadership.
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
30-5	Combat Intelligence.
30-9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
30-10	Military Geographic Intelligence (Terrain).
30-16	Technical Intelligence.
30-17	Counterintelligence Operations.
(C)30-17A	Counterintelligence, Special Operations (U).
(S)30-18	Intelligence Collections Operations.
30-31	Stability Operations—Intelligence.
30-102	Handbook on Aggressor.
30-103	Aggressor Order of Battle.
31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.
31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations.
31-22	US Army Counterinsurgency Forces.
31-23	Stability Operations—US Army Doctrine.
31-73	Advisor Handbook for Stability Operations.
33-1	Psychological Operations—US Army Doctrine.
33-5	Psychological Operations—Techniques and Procedures.
41-5	Joint Manual for Civil Affairs.
41-10	Civil Affairs Operation.
61-100	The Division.
100-5	Operations of Army Forces in the Field.
100-20	Field Service Regulations, Internal Defense and Development (IDAD).
101-5	Staff Officers Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedure.
101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense.

A-2. Army Regulations

105-31	Message Preparation.
195-6	Department of the Army Polygraph Activities.
310-25	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
310-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
340-15	Preparing Correspondence.
350-216	The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Hague Convention No. IV of 1907.
380-5	Department of the Army Information Security Program.
(C)380-350-2	Captured Enemy Documents.
(S)381-47	US Army Offensive Counterintelligence Operations (U).
(S)381-155	Foreign Officer Contact Program (U).
600-20	Army Command Policy and Procedure.
633-50	Prisoners of War; Administration, Employment and Compensation.
633-51	Civilian Internees Administration, Employment and Compensation.
755-2	Disposal of Excess, Surplus, Foreign Excess, Captured and Unwanted Materiel.

A-3. Army Subject Schedules

19-4	Prisoner of War Operations.
27-1	The Geneva Convention of 1949 and Hague Convention No. IV of 1907.
30-19	Interrogation Personnel.

A-4. Department of the Army Pamphlets

27-1	Treaties Governing Land Warfare.
27-161-1	International Law, Volume I.
27-200	The Law of Land Warfare—A Self-Instructional Text.
108-1	Index of Army Motion Pictures and Related Audio-Visual Aids.
310-series	Military Publications Indexes (as applicable).

A-5. Miscellaneous

(S/NF) DIAM 58-2	Defense Intelligence Collection Requirements Manual (U).
DOD Dir 5200.1R	Information Security Program.
SEASTAG 2022	Intelligence Reports.
SOLOG 69	Interrogations of Prisoners of War.
STANAG 1059	National Distinguishing Letters for Use by Armed Forces.
STANAG 2022	Intelligence Reports.
STANAG 2033	Interrogation of Prisoners of War.
STANAG 2084	Handling and Reporting of Captured Enemy Equipment and Documents.
STANAG 2097	Nomenclature for Soviet Bloc Army Weapons and Equipment.
STANAG 2208	Place Name Spelling on Maps and Charts.
TOE 30-14	Military Intelligence Detachment, Armored Cavalry Regiment or Separate Infantry Brigade.
TOE 30-17	Military Intelligence Company, Division.
TOE 30-18	Military Intelligence Company, Corps.
TOE 30-25	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
TOE 30-27	Military Intelligence Company, Interrogation.
TOE 30-44	Military Intelligence Detachment, Interrogation.
TOE 30-600	Military Intelligence Organization.

APPENDIX B

INTERROGATION GUIDES

Example 1

(QUESTION GUIDE FOR SUPPORT OF TACTICAL INTERROGATIONS)

1. **RIFLEMEN.** Some of the specific topics on which a captured enemy rifleman may be questioned are:

a. Identification of source's squad, platoon, company, battalion, regiment, and division.

b. Organization, strength, weapons, and disposition of squad, platoon, and company.

c. Location and strength of men and weapons at strong points, outposts, and observation posts in the source's immediate area.

d. Mission of the source immediately before capture, as well as mission of source's squad, platoon, company, and higher echelons.

e. Location and description of defensive installations, such as missile sites, antitank ditches and emplacements, minefields, roadblocks, and barbed wire entanglements in source's area before capture. Description of weapons with which these locations are covered.

f. Names and personality information of small unit commanders known to the source.

g. Possible identifications of support mortar, artillery, and armored units.

h. Status of food, ammunition, and other supplies.

i. Morale of troops.

j. Casualties.

k. Defensive and protective items of CBR equipment, status of CBR training, and defensive CBR instructions; offensive capability of CBR operations.

l. Status of immunizations; new shots, booster shots more frequently than normal.

m. Stress on care and maintenance of CBR protective equipment.

n. Issuance of new or different CBR protective equipment.

o. Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

p. Relocation or movement of civilians.

q. Civilian supply.

r. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

2. **MESSENGERS.** Messengers are frequently chosen on the basis of above average intelligence and the ability to observe well and to remember oral messages and instructions. Messengers who have an opportunity to travel about within the immediate combat zone, generally will have a good picture of the current situation, and are excellent prospects for tactical interrogation. The following topics should be included when questioning a messenger source:

a. The nature and exact contents of messages he has been carrying over a reasonable period of time, as well as the names of persons who originated such messages and the names of persons to whom messages were directed. Description of duty positions of such personalities.

b. Information as to the extent to which messengers are used in the applicable enemy unit; routes of messengers, location of relay posts.

c. Location of message centers and communication lines.

d. Condition of roads, bridges, and alternate routes.

e. Location of command posts and the names of commanders and staff officers.

f. Location of artillery, mortars, and armor seen during messenger's movement through the combat area.

g. Location of minefields and other defensive installations.

h. Location of supply and ammunition dumps.

i. Description of terrain features behind the enemy's frontlines.

j. Chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, installations, and units.

k. Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

l. Relocation or movement of civilians.

m. Civilian supply.

n. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

o. Use of radio equipment in applicable enemy unit(s).

3. SQUAD AND PLATOON LEADERS AND COMPANY COMMANDERS. Squad and platoon leaders, as well as company commanders, generally will possess information on a broader level than that discussed up to this point. In addition to the information possessed by the rifleman, they may be able to furnish information on the following subjects:

a. Plans and mission of their respective units.

b. Organization of their units as well as of their regiment and battalion.

c. Disposition of companies, regiments, and reserves of each.

d. Identifications and general organization of supporting units, such as artillery, armor, and engineer units.

e. Location, strength, and mission of heavy weapons units.

f. Offensive and defensive tactics of small units.

g. Quality and morale of subordinate troops.

h. Doctrine for employment of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons.

i. Doctrine for defense against chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons.

j. Status of CBR defense SOP; current CBR training.

k. Communications procedures and communications equipment.

l. Issuance of CBR detection equipment and detector paints or paper.

m. Morale of civilians.

n. Relocation or movement of civilians.

o. Civilian supply.

p. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

q. Instructions on handling and evacuation of US and Allied prisoners.

4. RADIO AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Radio and telephone operators, like messengers, are frequently familiar with the plans and instructions of their commanders. In general, they can be expected to know the current military situation even more thoroughly because of the greater volume of information which they normally transmit. Topics to be covered when questioning communication personnel are:

a. Nature and exact contents of messages sent and received during a given tactical situation.

b. Code names or numbers of specific enemy units, such as those appearing in enemy telephone directories, and in other SOI items such as unit identification panel codes.

c. Major enemy units to our front and code names of such.

d. Units and individuals in radio nets, their call signs and call words, and their operating frequencies.

e. Names and code names of commanders and their staff officers.

f. Types, numbers, and basic characteristics of radios and telephone equipment used at company, regiment, and division level.

g. Identification and location of units occupying frontline positions.

h. Location of artillery and mortar positions.

i. Information on enemy codes and ciphers.

j. Code names given to operations or to specially designated supply points, such as supply points for special weapons.

k. Names and signals designating various types of alerts.

5. DRIVERS. Questions directed by the tactical interrogator to captured drivers should concern the aspects of the enemy situation which the prisoner would know because of his driving assignments. In dealing with PW drivers of command and staff vehicles, supply vehicles, and vehicles drawing weapons, the following topics should be examined:

a. Identification and location of command posts of higher, lower, and supporting units.

b. Names and personal character traits of commanders and staff officers.

c. Plans, instructions, orders, and conversations of commanders and staff officers.

d. Attitudes of commanders and staff officers toward each other, toward civilians, units

under their command, and toward the general military situation.

- e. Routes of communication and their condition.
- f. Tactical doctrines of commanders.
- g. Command and staff organization.
- h. Supply routes and road conditions.
- i. Location of supply points and types of military and civilian supplies.
- j. Sufficiency or lack of both civilian and military supplies.
- k. Types, numbers, and conditions of supply carrying vehicles—military and civilian.
- l. Location of artillery and mortar positions.
- m. Troop movements and troop assembly areas.
- n. Location of truck parks and motor pools.
- o. Location of AT and ADA positions.
- p. Organization of AT and ADA units, weapons, and strength.
- q. Names of commanders of AT and ADA units.
- r. Mission of AT and ADA units.
- s. Types and status of ammunition.
- t. Voluntary or forced evacuation or movement of civilians.
- u. Morale and health of civilians.

6. PATROL LEADERS AND PATROL MEMBERS. The degree of patrol activity on the part of the enemy is often a good indication of enemy plans. Topics for questioning patrol leaders and members of enemy patrols upon their capture include:

- a. Specific missions of the patrol.
- b. Exact routes used and time of departure and return of patrol.
- c. Location of enemy FEBA, GOP, COP, and outposts.
- d. Location of platoon, company, regiment, or division headquarters.
- e. Routes of approach and enemy positions.
- f. Enemy strongpoints and fields of fire.
- g. Machinegun and mortar positions of the enemy.
- h. Observation posts and listening posts.
- i. Condition of bridges and location of fords.

j. Description of key terrain features.

k. Location and description of defensive positions such as AT weapons, roadblocks, mines, barbed wire entanglements, gaps in wire and safe lines, trip flares, boobytraps, tank traps, and ambushes.

l. Other reconnaissance objectives, agencies, and patrols.

m. Organization and equipment of tactical reconnaissance agencies in regiments and divisions.

n. Passwords and countersigns of patrols and line units.

o. Patrol communication system; range of radios.

p. Names of commanders, staff officers, and particularly of intelligence officers of enemy unit.

q. Coordination of patrol activities with other units such as rifle companies, mortar units, and artillery units.

r. Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

s. Relocation or movement of civilians.

t. Civilian supply.

u. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

7. MEMBERS OF MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR UNITS. Members of machinegun and mortar units can be expected to know, on the basis of their experience or observation the following:

a. Location of their own, as well as other machinegun and mortar positions and projected alternate positions.

b. Organization, strength, casualties, and weapons of the source's unit.

c. Targets for machineguns and mortars.

d. Names of small unit leaders.

e. Disposition of small rifle units, squads, and platoons.

f. Supply of ammunition to include type of ammunition in the basic load or on hand—Example: CB ammunition.

g. Location of forward ammunition points.

h. Characteristics of weapons used.

i. Food and other supplies.

j. Morale.

k. Effect of our own firepower upon their positions.

l. Availability of nuclear capability.

8. **LIAISON OFFICERS.** The liaison officer is the commander's agent for accomplishing coordination among the headquarters of lower, adjacent, and higher units. The liaison officer also may be called upon to effect coordination between infantry units and supporting or supported armor and artillery, engineer, and reconnaissance units. Topics to be covered when questioning a captured liaison officer are as follows:

a. Location of lower, adjacent, higher, and supporting unit command posts, as well as of supply and communications installations.

b. Location of observation posts and outposts.

c. Assembly areas for troops and supplies.

d. Contents of field orders, such as composition of attacking forces; location and direction of attack; missions of individual units; objectives; plans for attack, defense, or withdrawal; and plans for communication and coordination among units.

e. Disposition of regiments, battalions, and companies of a division.

f. Identification and disposition of reserves.

g. Status of supplies of all types.

h. Civilian social and economic conditions.

i. Evacuation or movement of civilians.

9. ARMORED TROOPS.

a. Unit identifications.

b. Designation and strength of supporting or supported infantry units.

c. Types and characteristics of tanks employed.

d. Mechanical and tactical weaknesses of such tanks.

e. Means of communication between tanks and between tanks and infantry.

f. Missions and objectives.

g. Routes of approach.

h. Armored units in reserve.

i. Location of tank parks and assembly areas.

j. Location of impassable terrain features.

k. Methods of mortar, artillery, and tank coordination.

l. Location of tank repair depots and POL dumps (to include resupply and refueling techniques).

m. Effect of weather on tank operations.

n. Armored reconnaissance missions.

o. Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

p. Relocation or movement of civilians.

q. Civilian supply.

r. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

s. Status of ammunition and POL resupply.

t. Location of ammunition supply points.

u. Ammunition supply to include type in the basic load or on hand. Example: chemical ammunition.

v. Measures for defense against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attack to include type of CBR defensive equipment installed in the tank.

10. ARTILLERYMEN.

a. Forward Observers. Topics for interrogation of forward observers include:

(1) Location, organization, number of guns of the battery or battalion whose fire the source was observing and directing.

(2) Location of frontlines, outposts, and observation posts.

(3) Location of alternate observation posts.

(4) Location and probable time of occupation of present or alternate gun positions.

(5) Deployment of artillery.

(6) Characteristics of guns, caliber, and range.

(7) Targets for the various types of fire during different phases of combat.

(8) Nature of the infantry-artillery communications net.

(9) Type and location of artillery fire requested by infantry units.

(10) Identification of corps or other supporting artillery units.

(11) Plan of attack, defense, or withdrawal of enemy units.

(12) Methods of coordinating artillery fire with infantry maneuver.

(13) Mission and objectives of source's unit, as well as of supported units.

(14) Routes of approach and their condition. Characteristics of terrain features.

(15) Methods of observing and directing artillery fire, including information such as types of aircraft employed in this function.

(16) Methods of counterbattery fire; methods of protecting enemy positions from counterbattery fire.

(17) Use and location of dummy artillery positions.

(18) Types of artillery ammunition used for various targets, new types of ammunition, conservation of fires and reasons for conservation.

(19) Location of artillery and infantry unit command posts.

(20) Trafficability of routes appropriate for movement of heavy artillery.

(21) Names of commanders, staff officers, and their attitudes toward each other and toward infantry commanders.

(22) Effect of our artillery upon the enemy units.

(23) Location and numbering of defensive concentrations.

(24) Location of ammunition supply points.

(25) Radio channels used for fire control nets.

(26) Identification and location of supporting battalions.

(27) Availability of nuclear fire support.

(28) Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

(29) Relocation or movement of civilians.

(30) Civilian supply.

(31) Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

b. Artillery Firing Battery Personnel. Interrogation of a source from a firing battery should cover the following topics:

(1) Measures of defense against our artillery fire.

(2) Counterbattery protection for artillery installations.

(3) Effect of our counterbattery fire.

(4) Location of battery ammunition points.

(5) Disposition of local security weapons.

(6) Direction and elevation of fire.

(7) Instructions concerning the use of ammunition.

(8) Names of battery and other commanders.

(9) Detailed description of artillery weapons used.

(10) Information on food supplies and morale of military and civilians.

(11) Measures for defense against chemical, biological, and nuclear attack.

(12) Types and amount of ammunition, to include chemical and nuclear ammunition, in the basic load or on hand.

(13) Location of CB ammunitions.

(14) Location of targets marked for CB fires.

c. Air Defense Artillerymen. Interrogation of a source from an air defense unit should cover the following.

(1) Location and number of air defense weapons.

(2) Detailed description and characteristics of air defense guns and missiles used.

(3) Shape, size, and location of ground radars.

(4) Organization of air defense units.

(5) Types of areas defended.

(6) Nuclear capability.

(7) Methods of attack against our aircraft, by type of aircraft.

(8) Avenues of approach and altitudes most and least advantageous to enemy air defense.

(9) Methods of identifying unknown aircraft.

11. MEDICAL CORPSMEN. Although medical personnel are entitled to special protective measures under the provisions of international agreements, they can be, and are, interrogated without infringement of any existing laws or rules of warfare. Topics to be covered when interrogating enemy medical personnel include—

a. Number of casualties over a given phase of combat operations.

b. Weapons accounting for most casualties.

c. Key personnel who have become casualties.

d. Conditions of health and sanitation in enemy units.

e. Ratio of dead to wounded.

f. Commander's tactics in relation to the number of casualties.

g. Adequacy and efficiency of casualty evacuation.

h. Weapons most feared by the enemy.

i. Location and staffing of aid stations and hospitals.

j. Organization of division, regiment, and battalion medical units.

k. Status and types of medical supplies.

l. Use and characteristics of newly developed medicines or drugs.

m. Data on our wounded, sick, or dead in the hands of the enemy.

n. Skill of enemy medical personnel.

o. Information on mass sickness or epidemics in the enemy forces.

p. Types of treatment and medication for chemical, biological, and radiological casualties.

q. Supply and availability of materials used in the treatment of CBR casualties.

r. Special training or treatment of CBR casualties.

s. New or recent immunizations.

t. Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

u. Relocation or movement of civilians.

v. Civilian supply.

w. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

x. Location and present condition of civilian hospitals, factories producing medical supplies, and warehouses and stores containing medical supplies.

12. ENGINEER TROOPS. Topics for interrogation of captured engineer troops include:

a. Mission of supported unit.

b. Exact location and pattern of existing minefields, location of bridges, buildings, airfields, and other installations prepared for demolition, and types of mines or explosives used.

c. Doctrine pertaining to the use of mines and boobytraps to include types of mines, characteristics of firing devices, and minefield patterns.

d. Location of roadblocks and tank traps, and how constructed.

e. Condition of roads, bridges, and streams or rivers with respect to trafficability for personnel, vehicles, and armor. Weight carrying capacity of bridges, and location and description of fords.

f. Location of engineer materials and equipment such as road material, bridge timber, lum-

ber, steel, explosives, quarries, rockcrushers, sawmills, and machine shops.

g. Location of dummy vehicles, tank, and gun positions.

h. Location of camouflaged positions and installations.

i. Water supply and locations of water points.

j. Organization, strength, and weapons of engineer units.

k. Presence of other than organic engineer units at the front and mission of such units.

l. Number of organic trucks, tractors, and other engineer vehicles.

m. Location of new or repaired bridges.

n. Use of demolitions.

o. Morale and esprit de corps of civilians.

p. Relocation of movement of civilians.

q. Civilian supply.

r. Health of civilians and availability of medicine.

s. Location and present condition of civilian power plants, water works, sewage disposal plants.

13. RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS. Topics for interrogation of captured reconnaissance troops include:

a. Identification, organization, composition, strength, means of transportation, and weapons of the unit.

b. The reconnaissance plan, march order, time schedule, and specific missions of all elements, means of coordination and communication between elements, and the unit headquarters and higher headquarters.

c. Routes of approach used by the unit.

d. Nature of orders received from higher headquarters.

e. Identification, composition, organization, strength, and disposition of the main body of troops and reinforcements. Routes to be used.

f. General quality of troops of the reconnaissance unit and of the main body.

g. Radio communication equipment and frequencies used.

14. LOCAL CIVILIANS. Civilians who have recently left enemy-held areas normally have important information and often give this informa-

tion readily. This information is usually of particular importance to the civil affairs and psychological operations personnel of the unit. The following topics should be included when questioning local civilians.

- a. Location of enemy frontlines and major defensive positions.
- b. Location of artillery positions.
- c. Location and nature of minefields in enemy rear area.
- d. Description of key terrain.
- e. Condition of roads, bridges, and major buildings.
- f. Enemy policy and attitude toward local civilians.
- g. Human and material resources of the area.
- h. Morale and esprit de corps of local civilians.
- i. Data on important civilian personalities remaining in enemy areas.
- j. Health and medical status of local populace.

k. Effect of our own operations on civilian populace.

l. Instructions to prepare for defensive measures against CBR attack.

m. Recent immunizations.

15. POLITICAL AND PROPAGANDA PERSONNEL. Personnel recently acquired through combat operations who are identified as being involved with political and psychological operations should be questioned. As a minimum, the following topics should be included:

- a. Policy, plans, and objectives.
- b. Organization and training.
- c. Current and past activities, to include themes of any propaganda programs.
- d. Enemy analysis of our weaknesses and strengths.
- e. Target audiences for propaganda, including priorities.
- f. Effects of friendly psychological operations.
- g. Analysis of enemy weaknesses and strengths.
- h. Enemy counterpropaganda activities.

Example 2

(QUESTION GUIDE FOR NUCLEAR WARFARE AND CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND RADIOLOGICAL OPERATIONS)

1. What items of CBR protective equipment have been issued to enemy troops? Is there any differentiation in issue of items for particular areas? If so, what items for what areas?

2. Are there any new or recent immunizations indicated by sources during interrogations?

3. What immunizations have enemy troop units received, as indicated in captured immunization records?

4. Are enemy troops equipped with protective masks? Is the individual required to carry the mask on his person? Are there any sectors where the mask is not required equipment for the individual? What accessory equipment is issued with the mask?

5. Is protective clothing issued to enemy troops? If so, what type of clothing or articles? If special clothing is used, is it for any particular area?

6. Have enemy troop units constructed CBR protective shelters? If so, what type?

7. Are enemy fortifications, individual and collective, provided with overhead cover?

8. Are enemy troops issued any protective footwear or other means to provide protection against penetration by liquid agents?

9. Are enemy tanks or armored vehicles provided with specially installed protective equipment to protect the crew in case of chemical attack?

10. Are enemy troops issued protective items such as atropine, antidotes, protective ointment, and so forth, for first aid?

11. Are there any areas for which additional or unusual CBR safety precautions have been established?

12. What is the size and composition of enemy CBR specialist troop units? Where are they located? Why?

13. Have enemy troops been issued any special precautionary instructions relative to consump-

tion of food and water or handling of livestock in areas that may be overrun by enemy forces?

14. What training, if any, have enemy troops received in the use of incapacitating type agents and their dissemination?

15. What items of chemical detection equipment have been issued to enemy troops? Are the items operated constantly, irregularly, or not at all? Is there any differentiation made regarding their use in certain areas?

16. What type of radiation measuring instruments are issued to enemy troop units and what is their range or limit? How are they distributed?

17. How many hours of training with radiation measuring instruments have enemy monitoring and survey personnel received?

18. How many hours of CBR training have enemy troops received? How many hours training are devoted individually to chemical, biological, and radiological operations? Have enemy troops received any special or accelerated training as opposed to what is considered routine?

19. Do enemy units have decontamination materials on hand? If so, what type and in what quantity?

20. Have sources observed decontamination stations or installations established in enemy areas? If so, what is their location and composition?

21. Are enemy troop units issued biological sampling kits or devices? If so, what is their type and/or composition?

22. Have sources observed any cylinders or containers which might contain bulk chemical agents?

23. Have sources observed any tactical aircraft equipped with accessory tanks which indicate a spray capability?

24. Are sources aware of location of dumps of chemical-filled ammunition, bombs, clusters, and/or bulk chemical agents?

25. Do enemy artillery, mortar, or rocket units have chemical ammunition on hand?

26. At what radiological exposure or dose are troops required to relocate?

27. Are there any problem areas or shortcomings in CBR materiel?

28. The following EEI are applicable for stability operations in appropriate theaters of operations—

a. What types of tunnels and caves and/or modifications are used in defense against riot control agents and explosive gases?

b. What defensive material and instructions are issued for defense against riot control agents?

c. What defensive measures are taken against defoliation and anticrop agents?

APPENDIX C
SAMPLE SPOT INTERROGATION REPORT

(CLASSIFICATION)

SPOT REPORT

Report No. _____

121400 Jul 7 _____

TO: S2, 1st Bde 20th Inf Div

FROM: Intg Sec, 201st MI Det

1. WHAT: Attack.
2. WHO: By 5th Mech Regt, 85th Mech Div.
3. WHEN: Commencing at 150430 Jul 7 _____
4. WHERE: Vic YT 093455.
5. HOW: Direction of attack along axis from YT 070495 to YT 093455. 1st Bn, 5th Regt to lead attack; 2d and 3d Bn to follow.
6. REMARKS: PW from 2d Co, 1st Bn, 5th Regt, stated unit was issued extra ammo and rations.
Downgrading & Declassification Data

(CLASSIFICATION)

APPENDIX D

FORMAT FOR TACTICAL INTERROGATION REPORT

(CLASSIFICATION)

(Unit Designation)

TACTICAL INTERROGATION REPORT

NAME OF SOURCE: _____ (Last name in capital letters)	REPORT NO: _____
	INTERROGATOR: (Name, Rank)
	DATE/TIME: (of Interrogation)
CATEGORY: A B C D (Circle one)	LANGUAGE USED: _____
	INTERPRETER: _____
INTERROGATION SERIAL NO:	MAPS USED: (Name, series, sheet, edition, scale)

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE:

A. PERSONAL PARTICULARS OF SOURCE:

1. Rank, Full Name, Serial Number, and Job:
2. Date and Place of Birth:
3. Nationality:
4. Languages and Proficiency: (All languages spoken and proficiency)
5. Unit, Formation, or Organization: (Complete unit designation)

B. CAPTURE DATA (From Captive Tag)

1. Date/Time:
2. Place:
3. Capturing Unit:
4. Circumstances:

C. DOCUMENTS/EQUIPMENT

1. List of Documents and their disposition:
2. Details of Money and Valuables and their disposition:
3. Personal Equipment: (Other than Weapons) Type and Disposition:
4. Weapons, Type and Disposition:

PART II. INFORMATION OBTAINED (Date of information is today's date unless otherwise stated in body of report).

A. COMPOSITION (List organization and strength (men, weapons, and equipment) of units known to source.)

B. DISPOSITIONS (List location (six digit coord) of all units, CP, OP, LP, deployments, boundaries, patrol routes, minefields, barriers, obstacles, crew served weapons, supply depots, and aid stations known to source.) (State hearsay or observation.)

C. MISSIONS

1. SOURCE: At time of capture, and source's job/position within unit.

2. UNIT: All echelons, both present and future missions and plans.

D. LOGISTICS (List type, quantity, quality, and distribution methods of weapons and ammunition, vehicles, spare parts, POL, food, water, communications equipment, and other items of supply for the source's unit, and for other units known to source.)

E. MISCELLANEOUS (List all information which could not be included logically in previous paragraphs. This paragraph should include, but not be limited to the following: Losses, replacements, tactics, training, morale, obstacles, personalities, challenges and passwords, code names, code numbers, and under Other Information anything that will not fit under a previous heading).

PART III. REMARKS:

A. ASSESSMENT OF SOURCE (Interrogator's assessment of source's knowledgeability, intelligence, experience, and reliability. List discrepancies/contradictions noted during interrogation.)

B. DISCUSSION OF INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES: (Describe technique(s) used to gain cooperation of Source, and those which failed, and why.)

C. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INTERROGATION (Submit recommendations for disposition and further interrogation based on specialized areas of knowledgeability of source.)

/s/T. MICHAEL KASPER

Name: T. Michael Kasper

Rank, Branch of Service: Sp6, MI

Position/Title: Senior Interrogator

DISTRIBUTION:

(DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION DATA)

APPENDIX E

1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS

(REFERENCE FM 27-10)

1. The United States is a party to the following Geneva Conventions of 1949:

a. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GWS.

b. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GWS Sea.

c. Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GPW.

d. Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, cited herein as GC.

2. These treaties will be strictly observed and enforced by United States forces without regard to whether they are legally binding upon this country and its specific relations with any other specified country. Military Commanders will be instructed which, if any, of these treaties, or component parts thereof, are not legally binding in a given situation. On 10 August 1965, the US Secretary of State notified the International Committee of the Red Cross that the Geneva Conventions as a whole would apply to the Vietnam conflict. Future armed conflict involving the United States will most likely be subjected to the same laws on a unilateral basis.

3. Those articles of the above-referenced treaties directly applicable to this manual are quoted below. (See FM 27-10 for full explanation of these treaties.)

(GWS, GWS Sea, GPW, GC, art. 2) SITUATIONS TO WHICH LAW OF WAR APPLICABLE

In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the State of War is not recognized by one of them.

The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance. Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.

(GWS, GPW, GWS Sea, GC, art. 3) INSURGENCY

In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

(a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

(b) taking of hostages;

(c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment;

(d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

(2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for. An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict.

The Parties to the conflict should further endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict.

(GPW, art. 4) PRISONERS OF WAR DEFINED

A. Prisoners of war, in the sense of the present Convention, are persons belonging to one of the following categories, who have fallen into the power of the enemy:

(1) Members of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict, as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces.

(2) Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, fulfill the following conditions:

(a) that of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;

(b) that of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance;

(c) that of carrying arms openly;

(d) that of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

(3) Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the Detaining Power.

(4) Persons who accompany the armed forces without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labour units or of services responsible for the welfare of the armed forces, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany, who shall provide them for that purpose with an identity card similar to the annexed model.

(5) Members of crews, including masters, pilots and apprentices, of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the Parties to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favourable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

(6) Inhabitants of a nonoccupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

B. The following shall likewise be treated as prisoners of war under the present Convention:

(1) Persons belonging, or having belonged, to the armed forces of the occupied country, if the occupying Power considers it necessary by reason of such allegiance to intern them, even though it has originally liberated them while hostilities were going on outside the territory it occupies, in particular where such persons have made an unsuccessful attempt to re-join the armed forces to which they belong and which are engaged in combat, or where they fail to comply with a summons made to them with a view to internment.

(2) The persons belonging to one of the categories enumerated in the present Article, who have been received by neutral or non-belligerent Powers on their territory and whom these Powers are required to intern under international law, without prejudice to any more favourable treatment which these Powers may choose to give and with the exceptions of Articles 8, 10, 15, 30, fifth paragraph, 58-67, 92, 126 and, where diplomatic relations exist between the Parties to the conflict and the neutral or non-belligerent Power concerned, those Articles concerning the Protecting Power. Where such diplomatic relations exist, the Parties to a conflict on whom these persons depend shall be allowed to perform towards them the functions of a Protecting Power as provided in the present Convention, without prejudice to the functions which these Parties normally exercise in conformity with diplomatic and consular usage and treaties.

C. This Article shall in no way affect the status of medical personnel and chaplains as provided for in Article 33 of the present Convention.

(GPW, art. 13) HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. An unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention. In particular, no prisoner of war may be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are not justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his interest.

Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity.

Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.

(GPW, art. 17) QUESTIONING OF PRISONERS

Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information.

If he willfully infringes this rule, he may render himself liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to his rank or status.

Each Party to a conflict is required to furnish the persons under its jurisdiction who are liable to become prisoners of war, with an identity card showing the owner's surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number or equivalent information, and date of birth. The identity card may, furthermore, bear the signature or the fingerprints, or both, of the owner, and may bear, as well, any other information the Party to the conflict may wish to add concerning persons belonging to its armed forces. As far as possible the card shall measure 6.5 x 10 cm. and shall be issued in duplicate. The identity card shall be shown by the prisoner of war upon demand, but may in no case be taken away from him.

No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

Prisoners of war who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of such prisoners shall be established by all possible means, subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The questioning of prisoners of war shall be carried out in a language which they understand.

(GC, art. 31) PROHIBITION OF COERCION

No physical or moral coercion shall be exercised against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties.

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